

Circleville Solar, LLC
Case No. 22-0117-EL-BTX

Exhibit D Cultural Resource Studies



> **Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Circleville Solar Transmission Line**

May 2022

ECT No. 210330-1100

Circleville Solar, LLC

ECT

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Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Circleville Solar Transmission Line, Pickaway County, Ohio

Lead Agency: Ohio Power Siting Board

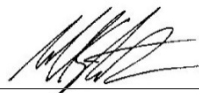
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Abstract

Environmental Consulting and Technology, Inc. has prepared a Phase I archaeological survey report for Circleville Solar, LLC's proposed Circleville Solar Transmission Line, both the Preferred and Alternate Routes. The Project requires a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need from the Ohio Power Siting Board. The Project may also require permitting through the United States Army Corps of Engineers. This report is being submitted to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office for review pursuant to Section 149.53 of the Ohio Revised Code and the Ohio Power Siting Board rules for siting this project (OAC 4906-4). The comments of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office are also requested in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108 [36 CFR 800]).

The Project will use a right-of-way 100 feet in width. To facilitate flexibility in Project design, the Area of Potential Effects consists of a corridor that extends 200 feet from the edge of the pavement along State Route 56 and up to 300 feet from the edge of pavement along US Highway 22, within which the 100-foot-wide Project right-of-way will be located. The objective of this survey was to identify archaeological sites within the Area of Potential Effects that might be affected by the Project. The Area of Potential Effects for the Preferred Route was surveyed via surface survey, shovel testing, and walkover as appropriate to the field conditions. Two archaeological sites were identified. Site 33Pi1814 is a small scatter of historical artifacts near the former location of a house. Site 33Pi1815 contained two cores of Delaware chert. Environmental Consulting and Technology, Inc. recommends that both sites are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Alternate Route was previously surveyed. Two archaeological sites are located along the Alternate Route, Site 33Pi1459 is a small scatter of historical artifacts. Site 33Pi1463 is an isolated find of a broken biface. Environmental Consulting and Technology, Inc. recommends that both sites are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, no further archaeological investigations are required for the four archaeological sites or within the Area of Potential Effects for the Project, and that the Project will have no effect to National Register of Historic Places-eligible archaeological sites.

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1.0 Introduction

Circleville Solar, LLC is proposing an approximately 3.6-mile, 138-kilovolt (kV) gen-tie transmission line that will connect the Circleville Solar 70-megawatt (MW) alternating current (AC) photovoltaic (PV) solar generation facility to the Circleville 138-kV Substation in the City of Circleville. The Circleville Solar Transmission Line Project (Project) is constituent to the proposed Circleville Solar generation facility that is planned to be located in Jackson and Wayne Townships. The Circleville Solar generation facility was previously submitted to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) for review under OHPO file number 2021-PIC-52279 (Picklesimer and Vehling 2021).

Environmental Consulting and Technology, Inc. (ECT) has prepared a Phase I archaeological survey report for Circleville Solar, LLC's proposed Circleville Solar Transmission Line (Project), both the Preferred and Alternate Routes. The Project requires a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need (CECPN or Certificate) from the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB). The Project may also require permitting through the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). This report is being submitted to the OHPO for review pursuant to Section 149.53 of the Ohio Revised Code and the OPSB rules for siting this project (OAC 4906-4). The comments of the OHPO are also requested in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108 [36 CFR 800]).

The purpose of the Project is to transmit the electric current generated by the Circleville Solar generation facility to a substation that will distribute the electricity into the local electrical grid. The Project is proposed as a new (greenfield), primarily overhead line, with less than 0.1 mile of the line proposed as underground and does not share any easements or support structures with existing transmission or distribution infrastructure in the area.

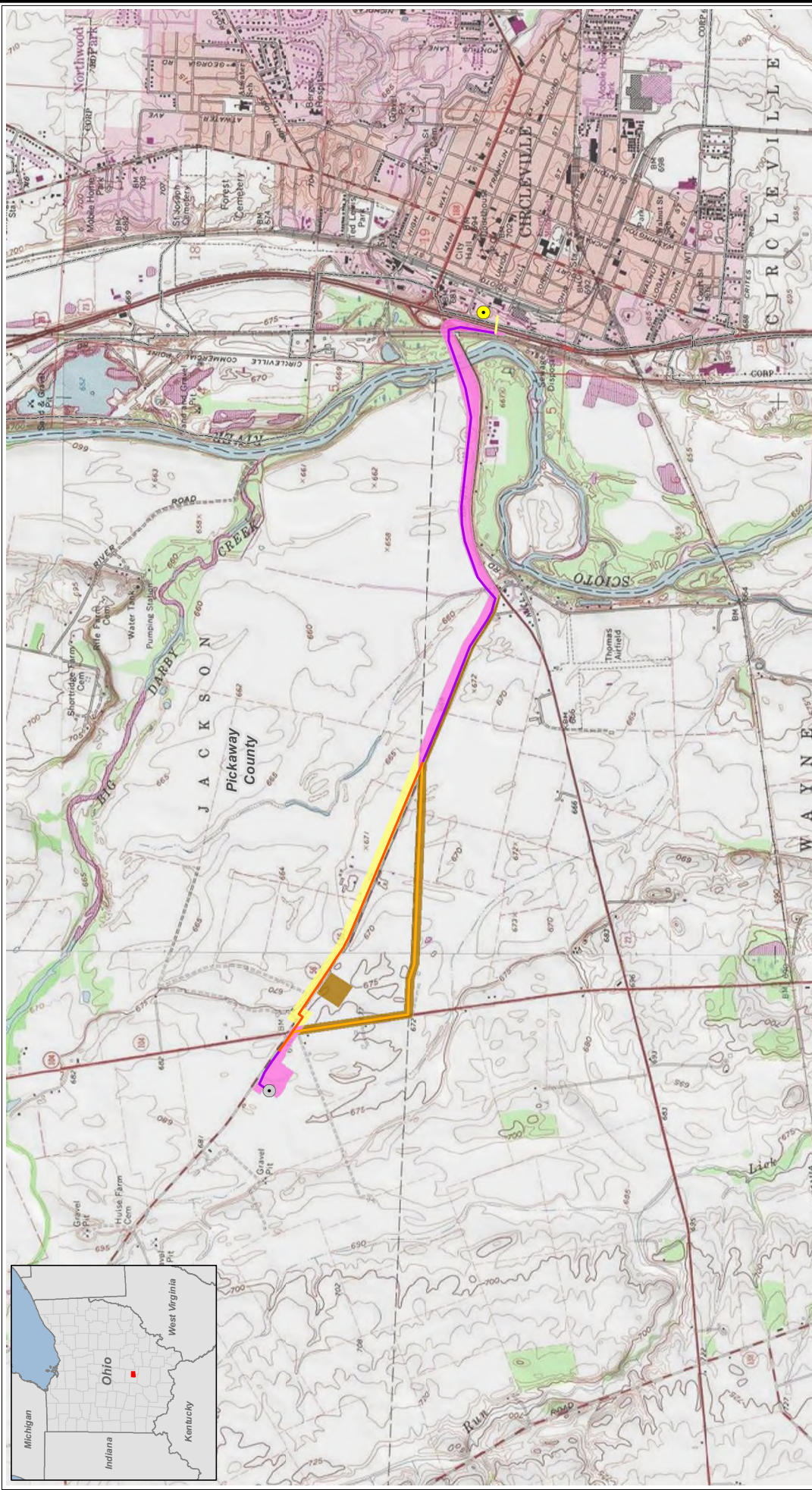
The Project originates at the planned collector substation located in Jackson Township on the south side of State Route 56 (SR-56), approximately three miles west of the City of Circleville (**Figure 1**). The Preferred and Alternate Routes cross through northern Wayne Township and Circleville Township and terminate at the Circleville Substation that is mapped inside the western extent of the City of Circleville between northbound United States Highway 23 (US-23) and the railroad parallel with Canal Street.



The Circleville Substation is bounded to the north by West Mound Street, while the planned gen-tie routes would connect to the point-of-interconnection from the south, crossing the field parallel to the railroad's meander. Steel single-pole structures will be used in several areas of the Project and will be determined during the final engineering design phase of the Project. Direct embed wood poles will be used for the construction of the majority of the line, however, several concrete foundation and direct pier structures are anticipated to also be utilized primarily at larger turn angles and crossing the Scioto River. Structures will be up to 65.5 feet in height.

Note that the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the archaeological surveys covers a larger footprint than the Project Area. The Project Area is approximately 77 acres and includes the footprint of both the alternate and preferred route 100-foot ROW corridors, two laydown yards, 20-foot-wide access road corridors, and a portion of the Circleville Substation. Note that the collector substation footprint is not included in the Project Area because the collector substation is part of the Circleville Solar generation facility project and was included in the OPSB application for the generation facility. The archaeological survey APE is approximately 153 acres and generally includes a 200-foot-wide corridor along SR-56, measuring from the edge of road pavement, in the Project Area where the Preferred Route is sited, and between 250 to 300 feet from the edge of pavement along US-22. The extended APE along US-22 was required to offset the Project corridor from an existing American Electric Power (AEP) transmission line. The APE for the Alternate Route is a 200-foot corridor. Approximately 49 acres of the total 153 acres surveyed were previously surveyed by Gray and Pape in 2018 and 2021 during the Circleville Solar generation facility studies, including the Alternate Route corridor, and the remainder acreage of the archaeological survey APE was surveyed by ECT in early 2022 for the Common Preferred/Alternate Route and Preferred Route areas of the Project. The APE for the archaeological survey stops at the railroad corridor due to access limitations. This portion of the Project Area was previously disturbed for the development of the existing infrastructure including the railroad, ramp to US-23, US-23, overhead distribution lines, and overhead electric transmission lines.

The archaeological survey for the Preferred Route was conducted from December 13, 2022, to December 16, 2022, by Michael Miracle and Sarah Hinojosa; February 18, 2022 by Michael Striker, M.A., RPA and Matthew Chouest, M.A., RPA; and on March 22, 2022 by Michael Striker. Michael Striker served as the Principal Investigator and analyst, and the report was prepared by Michael Striker and Matthew Chouest.



Legend

- Circleville Substation
- Collector Substation
- City Boundary
- Preferred Route
- Alternate Route
- Common Preferred/Alternate Route
- Common Preferred/Alternate Route - Underground

Archaeological Survey APE

- Preferred Route (surveyed January-March 2022)
- Alternate Route (surveyed 2018 and 2021)
- Common Route (surveyed January-March 2022)

North Arrow

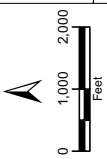


Figure 1

Archaeological Survey Area of Potential Effects
Circleville Solar Transmission Line
Pickaway County, Ohio
Date: 3/31/2022



Sources: USGS Quads; Williamsport and Circleville, 2019; OH: NEER, 2022; ECT, 2022.

2.0 Research Design

The goal of the survey was to identify archaeological sites in the APE that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To accomplish this goal, the Project Area was subject to survey using methods outlined in the *Archaeology Guidelines* published by the OHPO (1994). The use of these methods was informed by current and past land use in the Project Area, the natural environment, and the results of previous investigations in and around the Project Area, as described below.

2.1 Current and Past Land Use in the Project Area

As described in Section 1.0, the Project Area originates at the planned collector substation located in Jackson Township on the south side of SR-56, approximately three miles west of the City of Circleville. The Project crosses through northern Wayne Township and Circleville Township and terminates at the point-of-interconnection in the Circleville Substation which is mapped inside the western extent of the City of Circleville between northbound US-23 and the railroad parallel with Canal Street.

The portion of the APE that runs along SR-56 consists of agricultural fields with scattered residences. A review of aerial photography and historical mapping indicates that this has been the case since at least 1871 (Lake 1871; Nationwide Title Research, LLC 2022). The APE in this area has undergone very little change other than the construction and demolition of scattered buildings.

The portion of the APE that is located around the intersection of SR-56 and US-22 has undergone many changes. The 1871 atlas (Lake 1871) shows a small community there called Spunkeytown. A mill race extends from the Scioto River to the northwest, and at least two mills are located there. A toll house and several residences are also labeled on the map, as is the Ohio & Erie Canal. In 1948 to 1949 this intersection was reconfigured (Ohio Department of Transportation 2022). The intersection was moved north, and US-22 was elevated. The mill race was filled in at this time. The previous intersection is still present as the intersection of Mill Road and Canal Road.

The portion of the APE that is located where US-22 crosses the Scioto River was substantially altered in 1957. A new bridge was built south of the previous bridge. This required US-22 west of the Scioto

to be moved to the south. A portion of the previous right-of-way was repurposed as the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Elmon Richards Scioto River Fishing Access. The portion of the APE that is located east of the Scioto River was heavily disturbed about the same time by the construction of US 23 parallel to the river (Ohio Department of Transportation 2022), and the urban development of Circleville.

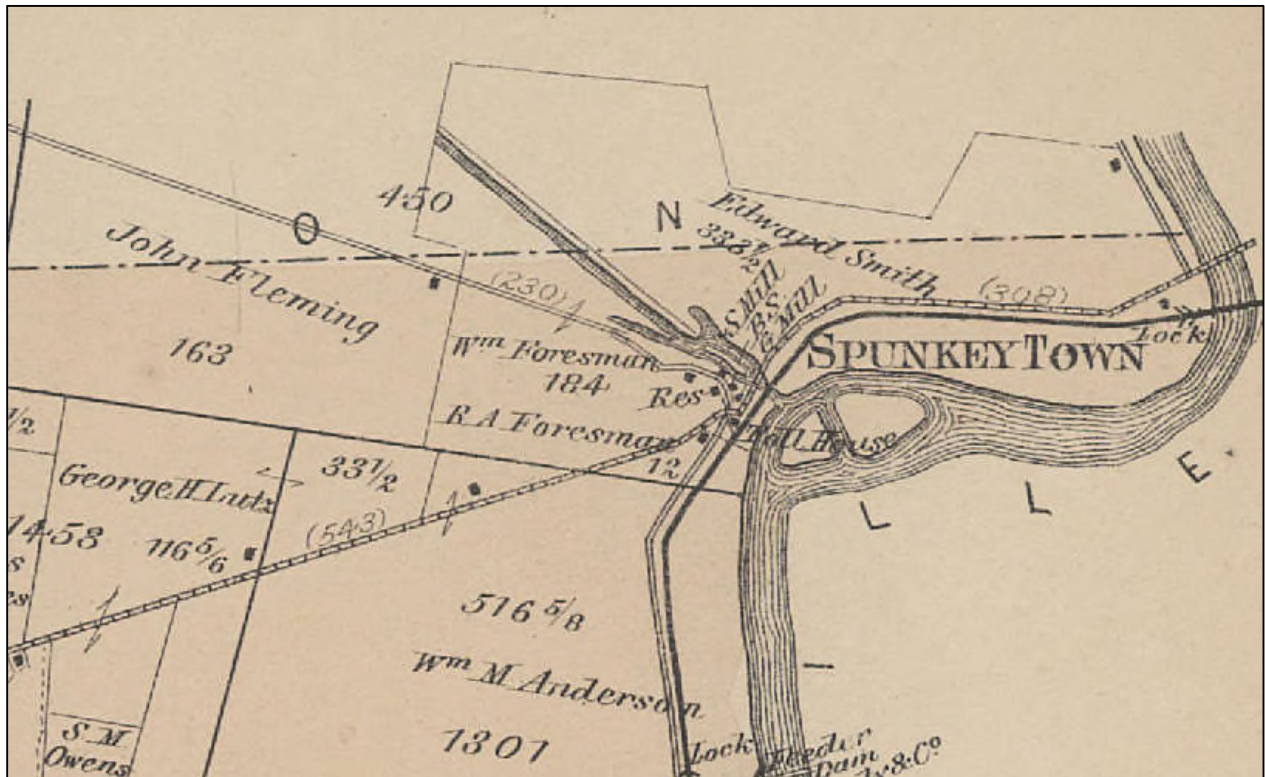


Figure 2. A portion of Lake's 1871 Atlas of Pickaway County.



Figure 3. A portion of a 1957 aerial photo showing the construction of the new bridge over the Scioto River.

2.2 Background Research

The following information is intended to provide a general background concerning the environmental and cultural setting of the Project Area.

2.2.1 Environmental Background

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has established Ecoregions as a spatial framework for environmental research, assessment, monitoring, and management.

Ecoregions are identified by analyzing the patterns and composition of biotic and abiotic phenomena that affect or reflect differences in ecosystem quality and integrity (Omernik 1987, 1995). These phenomena include geology, landforms, soils, vegetation, climate, land use, wildlife, and hydrology. The relative importance of each characteristic varies from one ecological region to another regardless of the hierarchical level (Environmental Protection Agency 2021).

The ecoregion approach is differentiated from more traditional approaches to environmental classification, such as physiographic analysis, ecological zones, etc., by the fact that it incorporates as

many factors as possible in combination. The ecoregion approach recognizes that these factors are interrelated and may combine in unexpected ways and so provides a strong tool for characterizing the environment. Ecoregions are defined in four levels, with Level IV being the most refined.

The Level I ecoregion for the study area is the Eastern Temperate Forest. This is a region of dense broadleaf deciduous forests, with beech-maple, maple-basswood, oak-hickory, and oak-hickory-pine forests predominate (Omernik 1995). Stretching from eastern Texas to New Brunswick, and from Minnesota to Florida, the Level I ecoregion is too broad to be useful in describing the area in terms of climate and flora. However, broadly speaking, fauna is consistent across the area, with variations in the climatic extremes in the north and south, and with regional variations in population sizes (Omernik 1995).

A variety of fauna occurs in the Eastern Temperate Forest, many of which have been exploited by humans as sources of food and materials. Economically significant fauna in the ecoregion includes a variety of freshwater mussels and fish, such as bigmouth (*Ictiobus cyprinellus*) and black buffalo (*I. niger*), northern hogsucker (*Hypentelium nigricans*), redhorse (*Moxostoma* spp.), blue sucker (*Cycleptus elongates*), highfin sucker (*Carpionodes velifer*), spotted sucker (*Minytrema melanops*), white sucker (*Castostomus commersoni*), blue catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*), channel catfish (*I. punctatus*), flathead catfish (*Pylodictis olivaris*), freshwater drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*), gar (*Lepisosteus* spp.), paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*), shad (*Alosa* spp.), lake sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*), and shovel-nose sturgeon (*Scaphirohynchus platorhynchus*). Reptiles and amphibians include bullfrog (*Rana castesbeiana*), leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*), snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), alligator snapping turtle (*Macrochelys temminickii*), eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*), painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*), river cooter (*Pseudemys concinna*), and pond slider (*Trachemys scripta*). Economically significant birds include Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), greater prairie chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*), turkey (*Melagris gallopavo*), northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), great blue heron (*Ardea cinerea*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and (formerly) passenger pigeon (*Ectopictes migratorius*), while mammals include opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), cougar (*Puma concolor*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), river otter (*Lontra canadensis*), long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*), mink (*Neovison vison*), American badger (*Taxidea taxes*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*), white-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), fox

squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), gray squirrel (*S. carolinensis*), ground hog (*Marmota monax*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), and Eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*).

The Project is located in the Loamy High Lime Till Plains Level IV ecoregion, a subdivision of the Eastern Corn Belt Plains (Woods et al. n.d.). The characteristics of the Loamy High Lime Till Plains ecoregion are summarized in Table 1.

The Project Area is located on the floodplain and terraces of the Scioto River. The soils in the Project Area were formed in outwash and alluvium and range from well-drained to poorly drained (Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture 2022). Current land use is corn and soybean field with some residential properties. The area immediately adjacent to the Scioto River is forested. East of the Scioto River is urban land.

Table 1. Characteristics of the Level IV Ecoregions in the Project Area.

Level IV Ecoregion	Physiography		Geology	Soil		Climate				Potential Natural Vegetation	Land Use and Land Cover
	Area (km ²)	Elevation/ Local Relief (m)		Order	Common Soil Series	Temperature/ Moisture Regimes	Mean Annual Precip. (cm)	Mean Annual Frost-Free Days	Mean Annual Temperature January min/max July min/max (C)		
Loamy, High Lime Till Plains	870	Glaciated. Level to rolling glacial till plain with low gradient streams; also end moraines and glacial outwash landforms.	Loamy, high lime, late-Wisconsinan glacial till and also glacial outwash and scattered loess overlie Paleozoic carbonates and shale.	Alfisols (Hapludalfs, Epiaqualfs, Endoaqualfs), Mollisols (Argiaquolls, Endoaquolls, Argiudolls), Entisols (Fluvaquents).	Widespread: Miamian, Crosby. Ohio: Celina, Kokomo, Bennington, Cardington. Indiana: Fincastle, Treaty, Cyclone, Xenia, Ockley, Shoals.	Mesic/ Udic, Aquic	91-109	150-185	-7 - -4/3-6 16-18/30-32	Mostly beech forest; also, oak-sugar maple forest, elm-ash swamp forest on poorly-drained valley bottoms and ground moraines, mixed oak forest on Pickaway Plains.	Extensive corn, soybean, and livestock farming; also scattered beech-maple, pin oak-swamp, white oak woodlands. Urban-industrial activity in Columbus and Dayton.

2.2.2 Culture History

The earliest known human habitation in Ohio occurred during the Paleoindian period (14,000 BC to 8000 BC). This earliest occupation was part of the Clovis expansion, a colonization pulse of the Clovis culture into previously uninhabitable regions of North America after the end of the Wisconsin glaciation (Meltzer 2004). The Clovis culture is known for its distinctive toolkit that includes fluted points of lanceolate shape, steep-edged scrapers, blades, utilized flakes, and tools made of organic materials. This technology was flexible and could be produced rapidly, making it well suited to the variable and changing environment (Ellis 2008; Eren 2013). A typology of Paleoindian projectile points recovered in Ohio was developed by Prufer and Baby (1963) and was updated by Seeman and Prufer (1982).

Archaeological evidence indicates that these people were mobile foragers who exploited a wide range of resources but relied heavily on the opportunistic exploitation of larger game in areas where faunal diversity was low (Ellis 2008; Hill 2007; Kuehn 1998). Specific resources exploited were dependent upon the environment, although the toolkit remained relatively unchanged. Fauna in the western Great Lakes region included white-tail deer, black bear, porcupine, moose (*Alces alces*), bison (*Bison* spp.), softshell turtle, painted turtle, and a variety of unidentifiable birds, fish, and mussels (Kuehn 1998).

The beginning of the Archaic period (8000 BC to 1000 BC) corresponds to the development of a warmer, forested environment (Funk 1978). The people of the Archaic period were hunter-gatherers who did not use ceramic vessels, although the first evidence of both ceramic vessels and cultivated plants comes from near the end of this period. It is divided into early (8000 BC to 6000 BC), middle (6000 BC to 4000 BC), and late (4000 BC to 700 BC) subdivisions.

During the Early Archaic period, the settlement pattern appears to be one of small mobile groups gradually shifting to more geographically restricted settlement patterns as seasonally oriented hunting and gathering activities were focused on smaller, more easily exploited territories. A narrow yet nutritious spectrum of plant foods seems to have been utilized, with deer hunting becoming the primary subsistence activity (Cleland 1966). Aquatic resources such as fish and mussels were apparently not as important in the earlier portion of the Archaic period as they were in the earlier

Paleoindian period (Jefferies 2008). The toolkit has expanded to include more specialized tools including a variety of side- and corner-notched hafted bifaces, various scrapers, and a smaller number of groundstone tools (Purtill 2009). Specific biface types that date to this period include Early Side Notched, Charleston, Thebes, Kirk and Palmer, Kirk Stemmed, and Large and Small Bifurcate types (Purtill 2009:569).

The Middle Archaic period coincided with the Hypsithermal climatic interval which ushered in a warmer and drier period that greatly changed the vegetation patterns in the region, with a reduction in forested areas and an increase in grasslands (Jefferies 2008). The diversification of subsistence procurement activities increased and a pattern of exploitation of seasonal resources began to grow in importance (Janzen 1977; Jefferies 2008, 1996; Nance 1985). The Middle Archaic economy became more diffuse, with a continued emphasis on the exploitation of white-tail deer, but with the utilization of a wider variety of plant foods (Cleland 1966). Specialization in certain activities generated a more complex social structure within the band network as evidenced by what Griffin (1978) calls the early indication of "status differentiation among the band members." Differentiation among regional groups also occurred, as evidenced by the development of regional point styles (Cook 1976; Fowler 1959; Lewis and Lewis 1961; Nance 1986a, 1986b) and variation in bone pins (Jefferies 2008). Specific biface types that date to this period include side-notched forms such as Raddatz, Otter Creek, Big Sandy, and the triangular-bladed Stanly Stemmed (Purtill 2009:572).

During the Late Archaic period expansion of deciduous forest reached its northernmost limit and the climate was warmer than present day (Cleland 1966). The archaeological record from this time reflects an increase of territorial permanence and the intensification of regionalized cultural adaptations, which had existed previously. A wider array of specialized objects was utilized during the Late Archaic, such as steatite and sandstone bowls, stone tubes and beads, polished plummets, net sinkers, whistles and rattles, birdstones, boatstones, bone awls, needles, and perforators (Chapman 1975). Ceremonialism became increasingly important, as evidenced through more elaborate, formalized mortuary practices and the presence of exotic burial goods procured through emerging trade networks (Chapman and Otto 1976:20). These data indicate increased complexity in social organization, along with changes in subsistence and settlement (Fowler 1959; Jefferies 2008; Nance 1986a, 1987). Specific biface types that date to this period include Brewerton, Lamoka, McWhinney, and Merom/Trimble among others (Purtill 2009:572).



The first evidence of cultigens is associated with Late Archaic sites. At Salts Cave in Hart County, Kentucky, chenopod (*Chenopodium* sp.), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), and gourd seed were dated to approximately 2300 BC (Yarnell 1974). Sumpweed (*Iva annua*), sunflower, chenopod, and maygrass (*Phalaris caroliniana*) remains were recovered from human paleofeces dating to 1150 BC at Hooton Hollow, a rockshelter in eastern Kentucky (Gremillion 1996). Ceramics begin to be used in small amounts during this period, and burial ceremonialism develops (Purtill 2009).

The beginning of the Woodland period (1000 BC to AD 1000) is marked by the widespread adoption of ceramic vessels and horticultural technologies (Willey 1966). Woodland people were horticulturalists who supplemented their hunting and gathering by growing the plants of the Eastern Agricultural Complex: Chenopodium, erect knotweed (*Polygonum erectum*), little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*), maygrass, sumpweed, sunflower, and squash (*Cucurbita pepo*) [Dragoo 1976]. The Woodland period is divided into early (1000 BC to 100 BC), middle (100 BC to AD 450), and late (AD 450 to AD 1000) subdivisions.

The Early Woodland period is associated with the Adena complex, the most obvious component of which are the conical burial mounds containing single or multiple burials and associated burial goods, often manufactured from exotic materials (Dragoo 1963). Railey (1991) described the Adena settlement pattern as being composed of dispersed hamlets with spatially-segregated ritual facilities. Railey's model includes several dispersed habitations, each of which is surrounded by an "intensive foraging zone" which includes gardens. Beyond and around this is a "hunting and extended foraging zone" which includes forested areas, abandoned habitations, and fallow areas. The ritual facility is at the center of this territory, although it is not clear whether this central location is physical or symbolic. Biface types such as the Saratoga and Turkey-tail clusters as well as Kramer and Buck Creek Barbed types all date to a period that spans the transition from the Late Archaic to Early Woodland, while Dickson cluster types are solidly Early Woodland (Justice 1987). Ceramics from this period are thick with limited decoration or embellishment (Dragoo 1963).

The Middle Woodland period is associated with the Hopewell tradition, an expansion and elaboration of the Adena complex (Carskadden and Morton 1997). Burials are more elaborate, mounds and bigger and more complex, and burial goods are finer. Materials used in the manufacture of ceremonial items

include several species of marine shell from the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; barracuda jaws, turtle shells, and shark and alligator teeth from Florida; mica from southwestern North Carolina; chlorite from the southern Appalachians; meteoric iron from several sources; native copper from Lake Superior deposits; and silver from the vicinity of Cobalt, Ontario (Prufer 1967). In addition to burial mounds, Ohio Hopewell earthworks include geometric enclosures such as the Hopewell Mound Group, the Newark Earthworks, and the Circleville Earthworks in the Scioto valley. Settlement patterns, models for which include the Vacant Ceremonial Center-Dispersed Hamlet model (Prufer 1964) and Dispersed Sedentary Community model (Dancey and Pacheco 1997), are similar to that described by Railey (1991) for the Adena complex. Biface types from the Snyders and Copena clusters are diagnostic of this period (Justice 1987). Stone bladelets struck from prismatic cores are an artifact type that are unique, in North America at least, to the Middle Woodland period (Odell 1994). Ceramics from this period tend to be corkmarked or smooth (Prufer 1967).

During the Late Woodland period, mortuary ceremonialism grew less dramatic, long-distance exchange declined, and populations became more nucleated. Much of the population shifts from hamlets to villages, some of which are fortified. Horticultural intensified somewhat, and corn (*Zea mays*) appears in the second half of this time period. Large earth ovens and storage facilities point to increased, or intensified, food production (Seeman and Dancey 2000). Biface types from this time period include those of the Lowe Cluster, the Unnotched Pentagonal Cluster, and the Jack's Reef Cluster (Justice 1987). Ceramics have become thinner and more finely made, with an increase in decorative treatments (Seeman and Dancey 2000).

During the Late Prehistoric Period (AD 1000 to AD 1650) beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) were added to the diet. Corn, beans, and squash, the "three sisters" that would be the basis of American Indian agriculture during the colonial period and afterwards, became increasingly important during this period. These were supplemented by hunting and gathering, and some use of the older native cultigens developed during the Woodland period (Pollack and Henderson 2000). The project area is at the northern boundary of the Fort Ancient culture area (Drooker 2000; Pollack and Henderson 2000). Fort Ancient people lived in nucleated villages, often with palisades. They manufactured small, triangular bifaces and a variety of pottery with decorations such as curvilinear guilloche and punctations (Drooker 2000; Pollack and Henderson 2000).



Late Fort Ancient sites sometimes contain European trade goods, indicating continuity from the Late Prehistoric to the historic period. At the mouth of the Scioto River, a series of Fort Ancient sites developed into Lower Shawneetown, a Shawnee settlement that was visited in 1739 by Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil (Henderson 1999; Pollack and Henderson 1992).

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Iroquois Confederacy, sometimes backed by Great Britain and the British Americans, attempted to gain control of the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley regions. Warfare and disease caused massive depopulation of the area and largescale migration of American Indian groups into and out of the region (Hunter 1978). Although the evidence from Lower Shawneetown shows some continuity (Henderson 1999; Pollack and Henderson 1992), other groups such as the Delaware, Seneca, and Wyandot, moved into or through the region as migrants, refugees, or would-be conquerors (Hunter 1978). After the American Revolution, the newly formed United States fought to gain control of the region. This struggle culminated in the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, in which various leaders of a coalition of Algonquin and Iroquoian peoples ceded the middle Ohio Valley, including what is now Pickaway County, to the United States (Hunter 1978). Federally recognized American Indian tribes with interests in Pickaway County include the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Seneca-Cayuga Nation, and the Shawnee Tribe (United States Department of Housing and Urban Development 2022).

As a result of the Treaty of Greenville, the United States government opened the region to settlement. Pickaway County was established in 1810 with Circleville, which was built within an earthwork built by American Indians in the Middle Woodland period, as the county seat (Williams Brothers 1880). In the 1820s and early 1830s, the Ohio and Erie Canal was constructed. The canal paralleled the Scioto River through Pickaway County, crossing the river via an aqueduct adjacent to the project area. The canal was abandoned in 1913 (Woods 2008). Outside of Circleville, Pickaway County remains rural and predominately farmland.

2.2.3 Previous Investigations and Known Resources

The literature review included a check of the OHPO Online Mapping System (OMS). The OMS is a searchable Geographic Information Systems (GIS)-based clearinghouse for cultural resource data maintained in several inventories. The database includes all NRHP individual listings and historic

districts, archaeological sites, Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) records, cemeteries, and previous cultural resource surveys. A one-mile buffer was calculated from the APE and was overlaid on the OHPO OMS data. This buffer was the study radius for the literature.

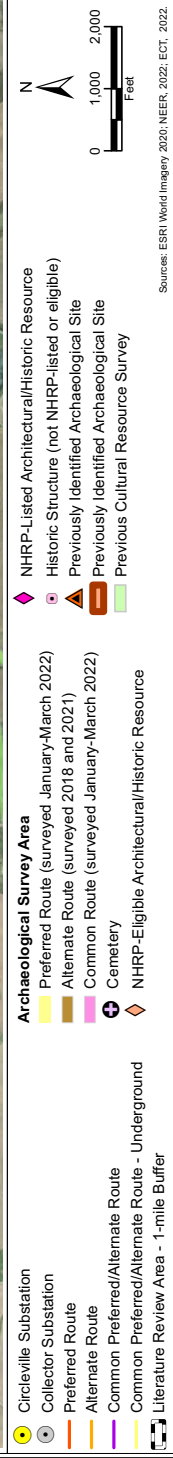
Eight previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the APE (**Figure 4; Table 2**). Three of these, 19567, 20112, and 21600, intersect the APE. Survey 19567, performed in 2014, was a Phase I survey for the 30.58 km (19.0 mi) AEP Biers Run Circleville 138kV Project. This survey did not identify any cultural resources in the APE. Survey 20112, performed in 2016, was a Phase I survey for the Sofidel Pipeline project. This survey did not identify any cultural resources in the APE. Survey 21600, performed in 2019, was a Phase I survey for the Elmon Richards Boating Access. This survey documented the presence of a bridge abutment from the former Circleville-Williamsport bridge. This resource was recommended to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 2: Phase I Investigations within a One-Mile Radius of the APE.

NADB	Title	Authors	Year	Company
16636	<i>Phase I Archaeology Survey of the Proposed 2.5 Mile Trunk Sewer Line in the City of Circleville, Circleville Township, Pickaway County, Ohio</i>	Biehl, Stephen M.	2005	Ohio Valley Archaeological Consultants
17262	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the U.S. 23-South Court Street Connector (PID 79948) Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio</i>	Planchet, Amy, Jeremy B. Freeman and Kevin Schwarz	2007	ASC Group, Inc.
19567	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations & Geomorphological Assessment for the 30.58 km (19.0 mi) AEP Biers Run Circleville 138kV Project in Circleville & Wayne Townships, Pickaway Co. & Union & Deerfield Townships, Ross Co., Ohio</i>	Weller, Ryan J., Abraham Ledezma and David L. Cremeens	2014	Weller & Associates, Inc
20258	<i>Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Approximately 25.5 km (15.9 mi) Long Harrison-Circleville 138kV Electric Line Rebuild Project in Harrison, Walnut, and Circleville Townships, Pickaway County, Ohio</i>	Weller, Ryan J.	2015	Weller & Associates, Inc

NADB	Title	Authors	Year	Company
20112	<i>Phase I Investigations for the Proposed Columbia Gas of Ohio Sofidel Pipeline Project, Pickaway County, Ohio</i>	Kelly, Christina E. and Karen Leone	2016	Gray & Pape, Inc.
20255	<i>Addendum Phase I Investigations (plus Second Addendum and Revised Second Addendum) for the Proposed Columbia Gas of Ohio Sofidel Pipeline Project, Pickaway County, Ohio</i>	Wampler, Morgan	2016	Gray & Pape, Inc.
21600	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 4.31 Acres (1.74 ha) for the Elmon Richards Boating Access in Pickaway County, Ohio</i>	Sewell, Andrew R. and Justin P. Zink	2019	Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
-	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Circleville Solar Project, Jackson and Wayne Townships, Pickaway County, Ohio. Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.</i>	Picklesimer, John W. and Marcia Vehling	2021	Gray & Pape, Inc.

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A total of 35 previously identified archaeological sites are located within one mile of the APE (**Figure 4; Table 3**), including 30 precontact sites and five historical sites.

Table 3: Recorded Archaeological Sites within a One-Mile Radius of the APE.

OAI	Site Name	UTM East	UTM North	Affiliation	Description
PI0001	Circleville Works	332899	4385149	Prehistoric	Remains of the earthwork foundation of the city, since destroyed
PI0032		331775	4384465	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI0033		331744	4386338	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI0483		331081	4384224	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI0484		331046	4383857	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI0599		333581	4386190	Prehistoric	Lithic point
PI0871		333130	4385580	Prehistoric	Lithic point
PI0783		332859	4386146	Prehistoric	Lithic point
PI0786		333104	4385518	Prehistoric	Lithic point
PI0789	Ice House	332521	4385545	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1445		333075	4384970	Historic	Firehouse
PI1472		331620	4386670	Prehistoric	Lithic point
PI1488		333590	4385390	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1459		328633	4385719	Historic	Artifact scatter
PI1460		328320	4385624	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1461		328335	4385317	Historic	Artifact scatter
PI1462		328108	4385683	Historic	Artifact scatter
PI1463		327877	4386116	Prehistoric	Lithic point
PI1464		326119	4385575	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1465		326403	4385810	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1466		326489	4385895	Prehistoric	Lithic point
PI1663		326399	4387602	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1664		326416	4386354	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1665		326393	4386652	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1666		326345	4386536	Prehistoric	Lithic point
PI1667		326664	4386844	Historic	Artifact scatter
PI1668		326280	4387112	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1669		326451	4387286	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1670		326070	44387874	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1671		325894	4387371	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1672		325701	4387179	Prehistoric	Isolated find
PI1673		326388	4387902	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1764		326516	4388121	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1761		327641	4385518	Prehistoric	Isolated find
PI1765		326153	4386550	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter
PI1766		325822	4386712	Prehistoric	Indigenous artifact scatter

There are 10 properties listed on the NRHP within one mile of the APE, including two NRHP districts (Figure 4; Table 4). None are located within the APE.

Table 4: National Register listings within a One-Mile Radius of the APE.

Reference Number	Resource Name	Address	Current Usage	Architectural Style	Significance
-	Ohio and Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District	-	Various	-	Architecture, Commerce
86001064	Saint Philip's Episcopal Church	129 W Mound St	Religious	Gothic, Tudor Revival	Architecture
79001926	Morris House	149 W Union St	Domestic	Gothic Revival	Architecture
88001714	McCrea, Matthew, House	428 E Main St	Domestic	Greek Revival, Italianate	Architecture
78002171	Circleville Historic District	Main & Court Sts	Domestic, Commerce/Trade, Government	Mid-19th Century Revival, Late Victorian	Architecture
85001804	Watt-Groce-Fickhardt House	360 E Main St	Domestic	Other	Architecture, Commerce
87002145	Walling, Ansel T., House	146 W Union St	Domestic	Italianate	Architecture, Politics/Government
79001925	Anderson, William Marshall, House	131 W Union St	Domestic	Greek Revival	Architecture
80003211	Memorial Hall	165 E Main St	Education, Recreation, and Culture	Romanesque, Other	Architecture
15000576	Circleville High School	520 S Court St		Tudor Revival, Gothic Revival, Modern Movement	Architecture, Education

Prior investigations recorded a total of 238 architectural resources not listed in the NRHP within the one mile the Project Area (**Figure 4; Table 5**). Most of these are within the Circleville Historic District and are not mapped individually on **Figure 4**. Eighteen of these resources have been determined to be eligible for the NRHP but are not listed. These are indicated in **Table 4** by italic typeface.

Table 5. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within 0.5-mile of the Project.

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
	<i>House at 3291 West SR 56</i>		<i>3291 West SR 56</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>c. 1835</i>
	<i>House 117 S Court St</i>		<i>117 S Court St</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>C. 1850</i>
	<i>Commercial Building 114 W Main St</i>		<i>114 W Main St</i>	<i>Retail store/shop</i>	<i>C. 1850</i>
	<i>Commercial Building 147 W Main St</i>		<i>147 W Main St</i>	<i>Retail store/shop</i>	<i>C. 1850</i>
	<i>Commercial Building 105 W Main St</i>		<i>105 W Main St</i>	<i>Retail store/shop</i>	<i>C. 1850</i>
PIC0000409	Office at 203 S Scioto St	Martin, William House	203 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1830
PIC0000509	Pickaway County Historical Society		162 W Union St	Single Dwelling	c. 1845
<i>PIC0000609</i>	<i>Harry Barthelmas House</i>	<i>Delaplane House</i>	<i>224 N Scioto St</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>1850</i>
<i>PIC0001509</i>	<i>James & Carol Emerine House</i>	<i>Roth House</i>	<i>203 N Scioto St</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>1875</i>
<i>PIC0001609</i>	<i>House at 216 W Mound St</i>		<i>216 W Mound St</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>c. 1840</i>
<i>PIC0001809</i>	<i>House at 121 S Scioto St</i>	<i>Miesse, Morris H. House</i>	<i>121-121 1/2 S Scioto St</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>c. 1830</i>
<i>PIC0001909</i>	<i>House at 321 S Scioto Street</i>	<i>Abram Arehart House/Morris-Clap House</i>	<i>321 S Scioto St</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>C. 1850</i>
PIC0002009	House at 629 and 631 S Scioto Street		629-631 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	C. 1850
PIC0002109	Pickaway Co Courthouse		207 S Court St	Courthouse	1847
<i>PIC0002209</i>	<i>The Moore House</i>		<i>304 S Court St</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>1818</i>

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0002509	Pickaway Co Sheriff's Office & Jail		121 Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1888
PIC0002609	Walter & Elizabeth Sale House	Lillie C & Jacob Darst House	145 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	1835
PIC0002709	Masonic Temple		113-115 S Court St	Masonic Hall	1876
PIC0002809	David Yates House	Caleb Atwater House	126 E Mound St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0002909	May House	Samuel Denny House	225 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1835
PIC0003009	Beach-Wilkes-Clifton House	Harold W Clifton House	307 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1859
PIC0003109	Thomas K Eveland House	Fickardt-Brunner House	317 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1840
PIC0003209	Peoples Bank Bldg	Marfield Bank Bldg	133-135 W Main St	Financial Institution	1848
PIC0003409	Carl C Leist Atty Office	JE Orr; M Bowers; A Rogers	303 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1831
PIC0003509	Beck House	John L & Martha J Beck House	116 E Water St	Single Dwelling	1835
PIC0003609	American Hotel		121 N Court St	Hotel/Inn/Motel	1881
PIC0003809	Frank Bennett House	C Brown; G Brown; H Hollar House	318 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1815
PIC0004009	Cordle House	Boggs House	138 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0004209	William W Weldon House	F Weaver; Chas & Eliz Renick	410 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1842
PIC0004309	CJ Schneider House	E Walters; B Walters; G Metzge	239 E Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1840
PIC0004409	Carrie Olds Kindler	Charles Olds; Edward Olds	233 E Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1845
PIC0004509	McClure Hughes House	A Brown; C Wright; J Ray House	122 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1845
PIC0004609	Paul J Hang House	Littleton-Olds; S Marfield House	128 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1840

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0004709	Larry E McFadden House	W Haswell; E Haswell House	127 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1835
PIC0004809	Harry W Heffner House	J Wolfley; T Morris; W Triplet	324 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1855
PIC0009609	Berger House		116 E Union St	Single Dwelling	1928
PIC0009809	Weldon House		137 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1892
PIC0009909	Harmon House	Lutz House	325 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1869
PIC0010009	Spangler House		149-151 E Union St	Double	1871
PIC0010109	House at 158 W Union St		158 W Union St	Single Dwelling	c. 1850
PIC0010309	Smith House	Renick House	121 E Union St	Single Dwelling	1884
PIC0010409	Mader House		125 E Union St	Single Dwelling	1871
PIC0010909	House at 211 S Scioto St		211 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1830
PIC0011009	House at 168 W Mound St		168 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1895
PIC0011109		Jacob Lutz House	113 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0011209	House at 233 S Scioto St	Bell, George House	233 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1834
PIC0011309	Double House at 160-162 W Mound St		160-162 W Mound St	RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC	c. 1878
PIC0011509	House at 163 W Mound St		163 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1835
PIC0011609	Dodderidge House	Franklin, Nelson House	203 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1840
PIC0011709	Sharon's Trophies and Awards	Store, Fanus Crouse	225 S Scioto St	Retail store/shop	c. 1854
PIC0011809	House at 215 W Mound St		215 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1880
PIC0015509	Parrett House	J Gregg House	212 E Main St	Single Dwelling	1882
PIC0015609	BO & PL Howard House	Bayer-Gerdau-Frey House	906 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0015709	Robert P Burton House	Lloyd Spangler House	141 Dunmore Ave	Single Dwelling	1945

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0039209			121 W Corwin	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0039309	Saliba House		123-125 W Corwin	Double	1920
PIC0039409		Parsonage	128 W Corwin	Rectory/Parsonage	1900
PIC0039509		Davey House	129 W Corwin	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0039609			207 W Corwin	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0039709	General Telephone GTE	Phone Mart	SWC N Court St	Residential Domestic	1925
PIC0039809	BPOE Elk Home	Circleville Lodge No 77 BPOE	215 N Court St	Fraternal/Patriotic Org	1923
PIC0039909	VFW Post 3331	Funeral Home	217 N Court St	Single Dwelling	1905
PIC0040009			220-222 N Court St	Double	1850
PIC0040109	Joanee's Crafty Creations		227 N Court St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0040209	Floral Hills Office (Cemetery Office)	Steele; Hosler	228 N Court St	Single Dwelling	1870
PIC0040309	Jim's Courthouse Barber Shop		228 1/2-230 N Court St	COMMERCIAL	1900
PIC0040409	John E Bowers House	Harsha Attys & DL Smith House	231-233 N Court St	COMMERCIAL	1880
PIC0040509	Tony's Café	Lutz House	234 N Court St	COMMERCIAL	1880
PIC0040609	The Circleville Oil Co	Nelson Tire & Service Station	301 N Court St	Service Station	1930
PIC0040709		Mason House	312-314 N Court St	Single Dwelling	1893
PIC0040809			206-208 S Court St	COMMERCIAL	1880
PIC0040909			210 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0041009			212-216 S Court St	COMMERCIAL	1880
PIC0041109	US Post Office		224 S Court St	Post Office	1934
PIC0041209			316 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1910
PIC0041309	Jackson House	Smith House	403 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1885

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0041409	Sauer House	Tracy House	407 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0041509			414 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0041609	Steel House	Weldon House	416 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1909
PIC0041709			421 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1905
PIC0041809			424 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0041909	Crabtree House	Randall House	427-429 S Court St	Double	1910
PIC0042009	Meyers House		507 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1910
PIC0042109			506 S Court St	COMMERCIAL	1880
PIC0042209			508-510 S Court St	COMMERCIAL	1880
PIC0042309	Simkins House	Dr Allen House	513 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1920
PIC0042409	Walters House	McCoy; Bowers; Brown House	523 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1915
PIC0042509			535 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0042609			543 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0042809			621 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0042909	Crosby House		623 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0043009			624 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0043109	Court Street Carryout		640 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1875
PIC0043209	Found's Office Equipment		705 S Court St	Office	1910
PIC0043309			rear 705 S Court St	Unknown Use	1890
PIC0043409	Choo-Choo Inn		726 S Court St	Restaurant/Bar	1945
PIC0043509		Railroad Station	7__ S Court St	Rail Related	1900
PIC0043609	Boyer's Hardware	Moats Used Car Lot	810 S Court St	Retail Store/Shop	1920

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0043709	Ralston Purina - Chow Division	Circleville Plant	9__ S Court St	Mill/Processing/Manufacturing Facility	1920
PIC0043809			814 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0043909			904 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0044009	The Washing Well		10__ S Court St	COMMERCIAL	1880
PIC0044109			1210 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1920
PIC0044209	Car-Toon Auto		12__ S Court St	Road/Vehicle Related	1935
PIC0044309	West House	Dr Jones House	1235 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0044409			124 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0044509			137 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0044609	Pickaway Co Bd of Ed		139 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0044709	Dan DeLong; New York Life	Civic Title Co;	143 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1915
PIC0044809	E Roger Bennington Atty	Lawyers Title of Pickaway Co	149 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0044909	Alanthus Communications	Steely Melody L Atty	151-151 1/2 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1870
PIC0045009			155 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1910
PIC0045109		Circle Oil Co	112 W High St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0045209	Waple Residence	Howard; Neff	126 W High St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0045309	Lane House	Young	136 W High St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0045409			138 W High St	Single Dwelling	1910
PIC0045509			139 W High St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0045609	Saw Filing Tool Sharpening	Yates	140 W High St	Single Dwelling	1920
PIC0045709	Clark	Malott	141 W High St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0045809	Waliser House	Weller	143 W High St	Single Dwelling	1890

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0045909			144-146 W High St	Single Dwelling	1875
PIC0046009	Scothorn House		145-147 W High St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0046109	Christian John Apts		148 W High St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0046209	Residence		1 W High St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0046309	Residence		2--(?) W High St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0046409	Duplex		212-214 W High St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0046509	Residence		220 W High St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0046609	Clothing Store Center; Apts	Pickaway Co Maintenance Dept	4-- W High St	FOOD PROCUREMENT/PROCESSING/AGRICULTURE	1850
PIC0046709	Blair Cartage Inc	Pork Packing Plant	430 W High St	FOOD PROCUREMENT/PROCESSING/AGRICULTURE	1850
PIC0046809	Blair Cartage Inc	Manfredi; KE House	430 W High St	FOOD PROCUREMENT/PROCESSING/AGRICULTURE	1850
PIC0046909	Circleville Twp Offices		137 Main St	Unknown Use	1890
PIC0047009	Kenneth's Hair Design Group		145-143 1/2 E Main St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0047109	Wes Edstrom Motors Inc	Presbyterian Church	150 E Main St	Church/Religious Structure	1920
PIC0047209	Defenbaugh's & Wise Funeral Home		151 E Main St	Single Dwelling	1875
PIC0047309	Equitable Federal Sav & Loan		159 E Main St	Financial Institution	1945
PIC0047409			207 E Main St	Single Dwelling	1920
PIC0047509	Shaw Dennis V House		abt 209 E Main St	Single Dwelling	1875
PIC0047609	Fausnaugh Cleaners		215-215 1/2 E Main St	Office	1880
PIC0047709			217 E Main St	Single Dwelling	1850

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0047809	Dean & Barry Pain Town		219 E Main St	Office	1880
PIC0047909			220 E Main St	Single Dwelling	1870
PIC0048009	Magill Dr John T Optometrist		222 E Main St	COMMERCIAL	1920
PIC0048109			226 E Main St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0048209			232 E Main St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0048309			238 E Main St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0048509	Miller M Fissel House	Debbie Buchanan House	125 W Main St	Retail Store/Shop	1830
PIC0048609	Jerry Topy's Auto Parts		201 W Main St	COMMERCIAL	1855
PIC0048709	Harvey's Liquor & Marys Saloon		205-209 W Main St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0048809	Cargill Facility at 309 W Main St		309 W Main St	Other Industrial/Engineering Facility	c. 1940
PIC0048909			116 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0049009			117 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1865
PIC0049109	Barthelmas House	White	123 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0049209	Second Baptist Church		1xx W Mill St	Church/Religious Structure	1911
PIC0049309	Chaffin House		136 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0049409	Moats		201-203 1/2 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0049509	Graul House		207 W Mill St	Double	1870
PIC0049609			215-2115 1/2 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0049709	Flanders Dr Residence	Mayor Graham	350 E Mound St	Single Dwelling	1855
PIC0049809	House at 150 W Mound St		150 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1910
PIC0049909	House at 154 W Mound St		154 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1884
PIC0050009	Col & South OH Substation		315 W Mound St	Energy Facility	1900
PIC0050109	Columbia & Southern Ohio Electric Substation	Columbia & Southern Ohio	315 W Mound St	Energy Facility	ca 1880

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
		Electric Substation			
PIC0050209	NW Freight Station		E Ohio Ave	Rail Related	1900
PIC0050309	Goldsmith		119 W Ohio Ave	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0050409			120 W Ohio St	Single Dwelling	1910
PIC0050509	Christy		128-128 1/2 W Ohio St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0050609	Miller		214 W Ohio	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0050709	Litters Storage Facility	Niles; Raiders	701 S Pickaway	Warehouse	1870
PIC0050809	Cinema		1 Pickney St	Theatre/Opera Hall	1930
PIC0050909	HER Real Estate Office	Pickaway Co Advertiser	130-130 1/2 Pickney St	Single Dwelling	1870
PIC0051009	Dunkle House	Pontious Willis	133 Pickney St	Single Dwelling	1906
PIC0051109	Florence D & Otis Mader House	Mary J Snyder House	134-134 1/2 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1870
PIC0051209	Snyder House	Snyder Irvin Atty	136 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1903
PIC0051309	Beery House	Roth	137 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0051409	Mader House	Roth	141 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0051509			145 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1920
PIC0051609	Stevenson House		152 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0051709			157 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1920
PIC0051809	Edward D Jones & Co	McGuire Jack & Hicks Dave Ins	117-119 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0051909			124 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0052009			202 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0052109	Bowen Bowman & Co CPA's	Dawley RG & Assoc	208-208 1/2 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0052209	James L Henderson House		209 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0052309	Dean House	Marion	213 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0052409			223 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0052509			227 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1885

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0052609			232-232 1/2 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0052709			233-233 1/2 N Scioto St	ENTERTAINMENT/RE CREATION/CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	1870
PIC0052809	Ziegler House Site		235-237 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0052909	Stevens House	Swank	401-401 1/2 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0053009	Rittinger House		410 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1910
PIC0053109	Gulick House		414 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0053209	Payne	Huffman	418 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0053309	Payne		420-421 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0053409			124 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1870
PIC0053509	House at 213 S Scioto St		213 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1920
PIC0053609	House at 215 S Scioto St		215 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1900
PIC0053709	House at 214 S Scioto St		214 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1890
PIC0053809	<i>Double House at 218-220 S Scioto St</i>		<i>218-220 S Scioto St</i>	<i>Double</i>	<i>c. 1920</i>
PIC0053909	Double House at 227-229 S Scioto St		227-229 S Scioto St	Double	c. 1920
PIC0054009	House at 511 S Scioto St		511 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca. 1880
PIC0054109	House at 514 S Scioto St		514 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca. 1880
PIC0054209	House at 522 S Scioto St		522 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca. 1850-1860
PIC0054309	House at 523 S Scioto St	Bessie Davis House	523 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca. 1880
PIC0054409	Welsh House		534 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0054509	House, 601 S Scioto St		601 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca 1900

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0054609	House at 604 S Scioto Street		604 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	C. 1890
PIC0054709	House at 615 S Scioto St		615 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca 1880
PIC0054809	Smith House		618 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0054909	Scioto Elks 1264		644 S Scioto St	Department Store (General Store)	1900
PIC0055009	Harrison House	Breer; Barnes; Goodrose House	119 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0055109	House at 150 W Union St		150 W Union St	Single Dwelling	c. 1910
PIC0055209	Residence at 161 W Union St		161 W Union St	Single Dwelling	c. 1880
PIC0055309	House at 215 W Union St		215 W Union St	Single Dwelling	ca 1900
PIC0055409	Property at W Union and S Canal Sts	W Union Freight Warehouse	approx 301 W Union St	INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING	ca 1880
PIC0055509			153 E Water	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0055609	Jim Locke Radiator Repair &	Service	120 W Water St	COMMERCIAL	1920
PIC0055709			211 W Water St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0055809			215 W Water St	Single Dwelling	1855
PIC0055909	Yurway Transportation Service	Norfolk & Western RR Co	420 Western Ave	Warehouse	1880
PIC0065809	House at 180 W Franklin St	Jones, Dr Joseph B House	180 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	c. 1830
PIC0065909	Adkins Home	Buggles Samuel T Home	610 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1898
PIC0066009	Circleville City Hall		NWC Franklin & S Court St	Village/Twp/City Hall	1861
PIC0066209	First Presbyterian Church		134 E Mound St	Church/Religious Structure	1901
PIC0066309	St Philip's Rectory	Emery Memorial	127 W Mound St	Rectory/Parsonage	1918
PIC0066509	St Joseph's Catholic Church		134 W Mound St	Church/Religious Structure	1910
PIC0066609	Good Shepherd United Methodist		310 E Main St	Church/Religious Structure	1895

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0066809	Christ House		501 N Court St	Single Dwelling	1895
PIC0072413	Farm at 1800 US 22	George H. Lutz Farm	1800 US 22	Single Dwelling	c. 1860
PIC0072509	House at 532 S Scioto St		532 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1920
PIC0072609	House at 503 S Scioto St		503 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1850
PIC0072709	House at 518 S Scioto St		518 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1920
PIC0072809	House at 429 S Scioto St		429 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1850
PIC0072909	House at 423 S Scioto St		423 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0073009	House at 417 S Scioto St		417 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1880
PIC0073109	House at 149 W Mound St		149 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1880
PIC0073209	House at 625 South Scioto Street		625 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	C. 1880
PIC0073309	House at 434 S Scioto St		434 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1900
PIC0079313	Circleville-Williamsport Bridge Abutment		US 22	Road (vehicular) Related	1879

There are seven recorded cemeteries within one mile of the APE (**Figure 4; Table 6**). None are located within the APE.

Table 6: Recorded Historic Cemeteries within a One-Mile Radius of the APE.

OGSID	Cemetery Name	City/Township	UTM East	UTM Northing	Location Confidence
9444	Site	Circleville	332824	4385951	No
9437	Circleville-High Street-High Street School	Circleville	333486	4385282	Yes
9438	Old Circleville	Circleville	332547	4385278	No
9446	Doctor James Rowland	Circleville	332871	4384969	No
9506	Van Meter	Jackson	327743	4385808	No
9495	Hulse Farm	Jackson	326512	4387448	Yes
9441	Evangelical Lutheran-Old Lutheran-Trinity Lutheran	Circleville	333002	4384830	Yes

2.3 Field Methods and Techniques

2.3.1 Preferred Route

During the survey of the APE for the Preferred Route, the field crew was equipped with an iPad running ESRI's Collector app paired with a Trimble R1 GNSS antennae, which provide sub-meter locational accuracy. This combination allows the field crew to view the project map and their own location, and to record field data with integrated locational data. An archaeological survey was conducted using a combination of methods depending upon the conditions as described below.

Surface inspection – In areas where adequate surface visibility was available ($\geq 50\%$), the crew systematically inspected the surface of the ground along transects spaced 5 m apart. When artifacts were identified, their location was recorded using the GPS equipment described above.

Shovel testing – In areas where adequate surface visibility was not available, shovel test pits (STP) were excavated at a 15-m interval along transects spaced 15 m apart. Each STP measured 50 cm x 50 cm. and was excavated in stratigraphic levels. Soil excavated from each STP was screened through a ¼-inch hardware cloth. The location, profile, and contents of each STP were recorded using the GPS equipment described above.

Walkover – Areas that were on a slope greater than 15 degrees and areas that were very wet or inundated were examined for the presence of potential resources such as rockshelters, quarries, foundations, and other features or artifacts. Areas that have been previously disturbed, such as roadways and ditches, were likewise inspected to ensure no areas suitable for surface inspection or shovel testing were omitted from the survey.

The APE was divided into Fields, an arbitrary geographical division used to simplify record-keeping and the presentation of results.

2.3.1.1 Field 1

Field 1 is a harvested soybean field located west of SR-104. Surface visibility was greater than 50% and the area was surveyed via surface inspection (Figure 5). No artifacts or features were found in Field

1. Field 2

Field 2 is predominately composed of a harvested soybean extending from SR-104 on the west to the edge of Field 3 on the east, a distance of approximately 1010 m (**Figure 5**). Approximately 215 m east of SR-104 there is a driveway for access to a barn that is north of the Project Area. This driveway is bordered by an area of dead weeds and grass with a pair of trees.

An agricultural ditch runs through the field from a point approximately 230 m east of SR-104 to approximately 800 m east of SR-104. Surface visibility throughout Field 2 was greater than 50% and the area was surveyed via surface inspection (**Figure 5**).

Two archaeological sites were identified in Field 2. These sites are described in Section 3.0 of this report.

2.3.1.2 Field 3

Field 3 is composed of two residential lots that extend for 198 m along the Project Area east of Field 2 (**Figure 5**). This area was surveyed via shovel testing. A typical STP displayed an upper horizon of 10YR 2/1 silty loam with manganese inclusions that extended to a depth of approximately 30 cm. This overlaid a horizon of 10YR 4/4 silty clay loam that extended to at least 45 cm below surface. No artifacts or features were found in Field 3.

2.3.1.3 Field 4

Field 4 is a vacant residential lot that begins at the eastern edge of Field 3 and extends for 260 m to the east. An old driveway cuts across the center of the field perpendicular to the transmission line route (**Figure 5**). The entire lot appears to have been graded recently. Surface visibility was greater than 50% and the area was subject to surface inspection. Two STP were also excavated to verify that the lot had been graded and not covered in fill. The STP profiles included an Ap horizon of 10YR 3/4 clay loam with small amounts of gravel that extended to between 24 and 25 cm below surface. This overlaid a B horizon of 7.5YR 4/3 clay loam that contained moderate amounts of outwash gravel that extended to at least 40 cm below surface. These profiles are consistent with other STP in the Project Area and confirm that surface grading, not filling, was conducted in the area. No artifacts or features were found in Field 4.

2.3.1.4 Field 5

Field 5 is a series of harvested corn and soybean fields located east of Field 4 extending 1720 m to the intersection of SR-56 and US-22 where it ends at a ditch and farm road (**Figure 5**). The ditch is likely the remnant of a mill race that extended between Big Darby Creek and the Scioto River (see Section 2.2.2). The area closest to US-22 is a steep grassy slope up to the road. This area was surveyed via walkover. Surface visibility in the corn and soybean fields was greater than 50% and the area was surveyed via surface inspection (**Figure 4**). No artifacts or features were found in Field 5.

2.3.1.5 Field 6

Field 6 is a series of harvested corn and soybean fields that extend from the farm road near the intersection of SR-56 and US-22 to areas of tall grass 1025 m to the east (**Figure 5**). The proposed route follows the existing AEP transmission line corridor in Field 6. Surface visibility in this area was greater than 50% and the area was surveyed via surface inspection. No artifacts or features were observed.

2.3.1.6 Field 7

Field 7 is located between Field 6 and the Scioto River (**Figure 5**). Field 6 includes the Elmon Richards Scioto River Fishing Access, which includes a parking area and walking path; a grassy, wet area between the parking lot and the agricultural field to the north; and an artificial levee along the Scioto River. As described in Section 2.1, this area was formerly the route of US-22. It has been heavily altered by the original construction of US-22, which was situated atop an embankment above the floodplain, and the subsequent realignment of the road when the current bridge was built in 1957. The parking lot for the Elmon Richards Scioto River Fishing Access is located on top of this embankment while the grassy, wet area mentioned above was at the bottom of the embankment. This grassy, wet area was determined to be a wetland during the environmental surveys for the Project. An existing transmission line parallels the road at the base of the embankment.

Most of the area was too wet to permit the excavation of STP, however, two STP were successfully excavated. These displayed an upper horizon of 10YR 2/1 silty clay with manganese inclusions that extended to a depth of approximately 75 cm. This overlaid a horizon of 10YR 3/2 silty clay. The water table was struck at approximately 100 cm.

The bridge abutment previously reported, and previously recommended not NRHP eligible, by Sewell and Zink (2019) was noted between the levee and the river. No artifacts or other features were found in Field 7.

2.3.1.7 Field 8

Field 8 is located between the Scioto River and the CSX rail line (**Figure 5**). As described in Section 2.1, a portion of this area was formerly the route of US-22. It has been heavily altered by the original construction of US-22 and the subsequent realignment of the road when the current bridge was built in 1957. The entire area was determined to be a wetland during the environmental surveys for the Project.

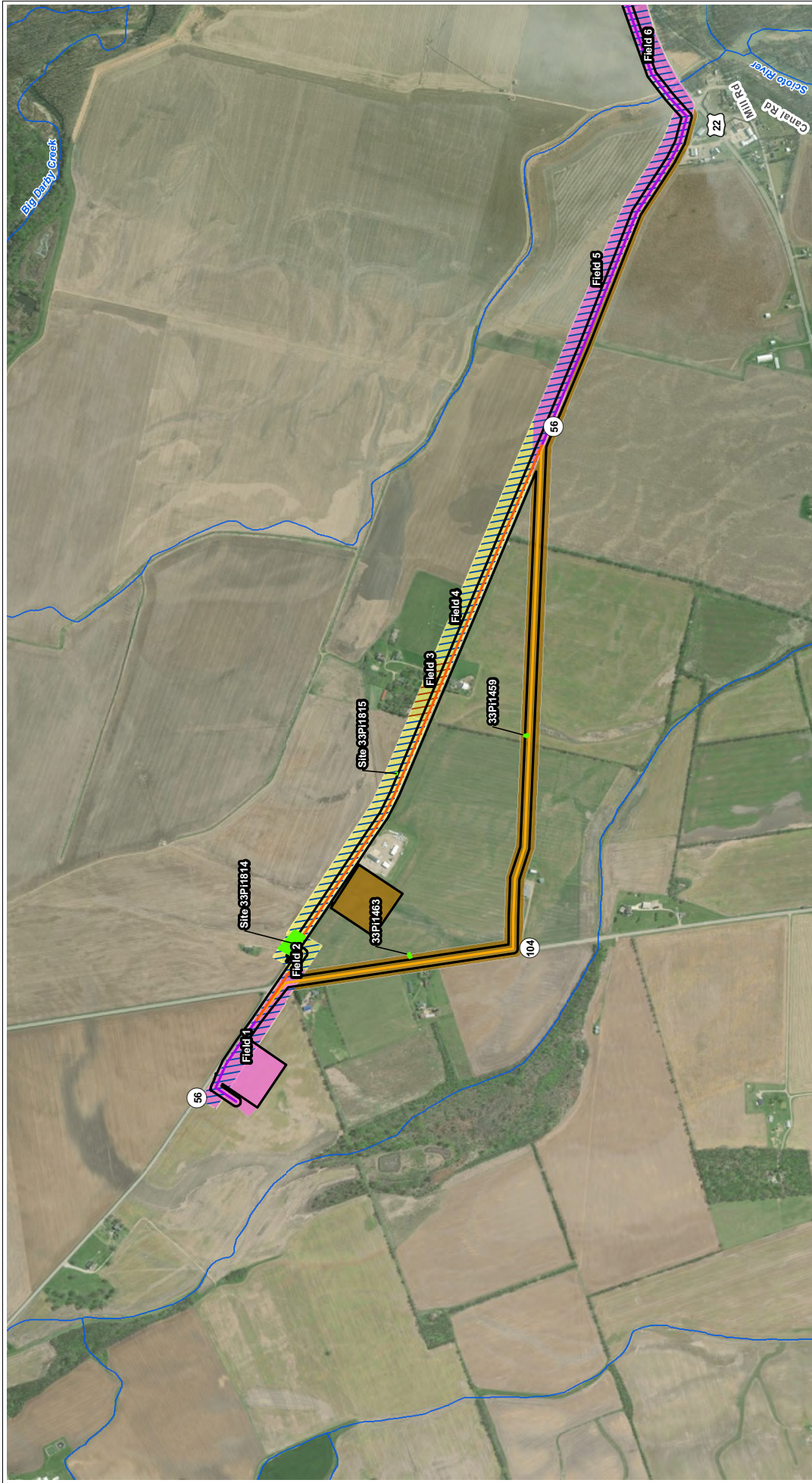
Shovel testing was attempted at a 15-m interval across Field 7. The majority of the STP were either disturbed, displaying large amounts of gravel and clay near the surface, or were in areas too wet to be excavated. Four STP were successfully excavated. These contained a 10YR 3/2 silty clay with manganese inclusions that extended to a depth of approximately 40 cm. Below this horizon was dense gravel. The gravel was of assorted sizes and appears to be glacial outwash. No artifacts or features were observed.

2.3.1.8 Field 9

Field 9 is located between the CSX rail line and US-23, under US-23, and the Circleville Substation (**Figure 5**). The entire area has been heavily altered by the original construction of the railroad, US-23, and the substation. This area was surveyed via walkover. No artifacts or features were observed.

2.3.2 Alternate Route

The APE for the Alternate Route is entirely within the APE for the Circleville Solar generation facility, which was previously submitted to OHPO for review under OHPO file number 2021-PIC-52279 (Picklesimer and Vehling 2021).



Legend

- Bridge Abutment
- Project Area
- Survey Field
- Archaeological Site
- Preferred Route
- Alternate Route
- Common Preferred/Alternate Route
- Common Preferred/Alternate Route - Underground

Archaeological Survey APE

- Preferred Route (surveyed January-March 2022)
- Alternate Route (surveyed 2018 and 2021)
- Common Route (surveyed January-March 2022)

Survey Method

- Shovel Testing
- Surface Collection
- Walkover

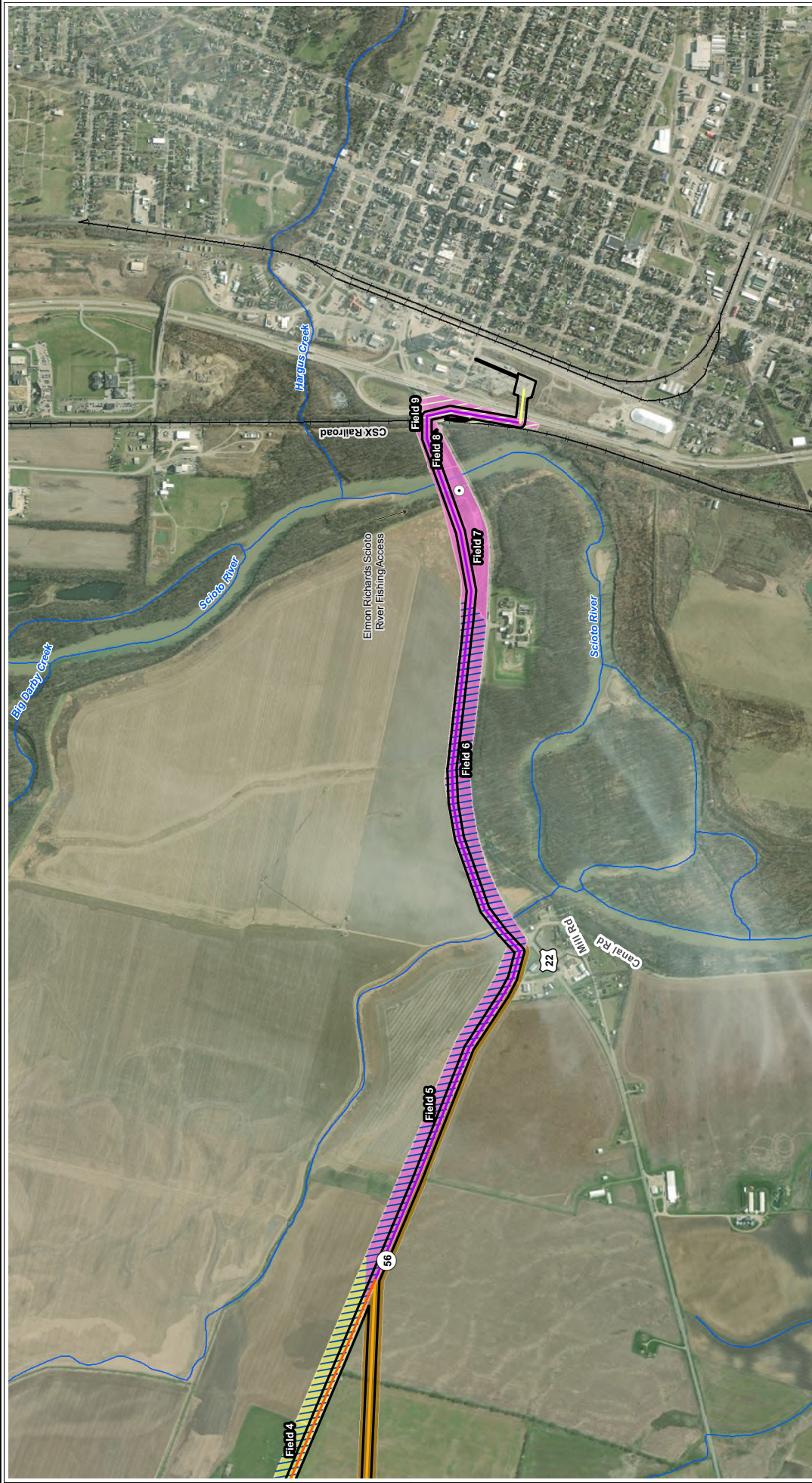
Figure 5A

Phase I Survey Methods and Results

Circleville Solar Transmission Line
Pickaway County, Ohio
Date: 3/1/2022

ECT

Sources: ESRI World Imagery, 2020; NEER, 2022; ECT, 2022.



Legend

- Bridge Abutment
- Project Area
- Survey Field
- Archaeological Site
- Preferred Route
- Alternate Route
- Common Preferred/Alternate Route
- Common Preferred/Alternate Route - Underground

Archaeological Survey APE

- Preferred Route (surveyed January-March 2022)
- Alternate Route (surveyed 2018 and 2021)
- Common Route (surveyed January-March 2022)

Survey Method

- Shovel Testing
- Surface Collection
- Walkover

Scale

0 500 1,000 Feet

Figure 5B

Phase I Survey Methods and Results

Circleville Solar Transmission Line
Pickaway County, Ohio

Date: 3/1/2022

ECT

Sources: ESRI World Imagery, 2020; NEER, 2022; ECT, 2022.

3.0 Analysis

3.1 Site 33Pi1459

Site 33Pi1459 is located along the Alternate Route (**Figure 5**) and was identified during the Phase I archaeological survey of the Circleville Solar generation facility (Picklesimer and Vehling 2021). Seven artifacts were identified during surface collection in an immature cornfield. The site covers 109 m². Artifacts included two sherds of refined earthenware, two sherds of buff paste stoneware, a glass lid liner, and two fragments of vessel glass.

3.2 Site 33Pi1463

Site 33Pi1643 is located along the Alternate Route (**Figure 5**) and was identified during the Phase I archaeological survey of the Circleville Solar generation facility (Picklesimer and Vehling 2021). The site is an isolated find of the midsection of an unidentified projectile point.

3.3 Site 33Pi1814

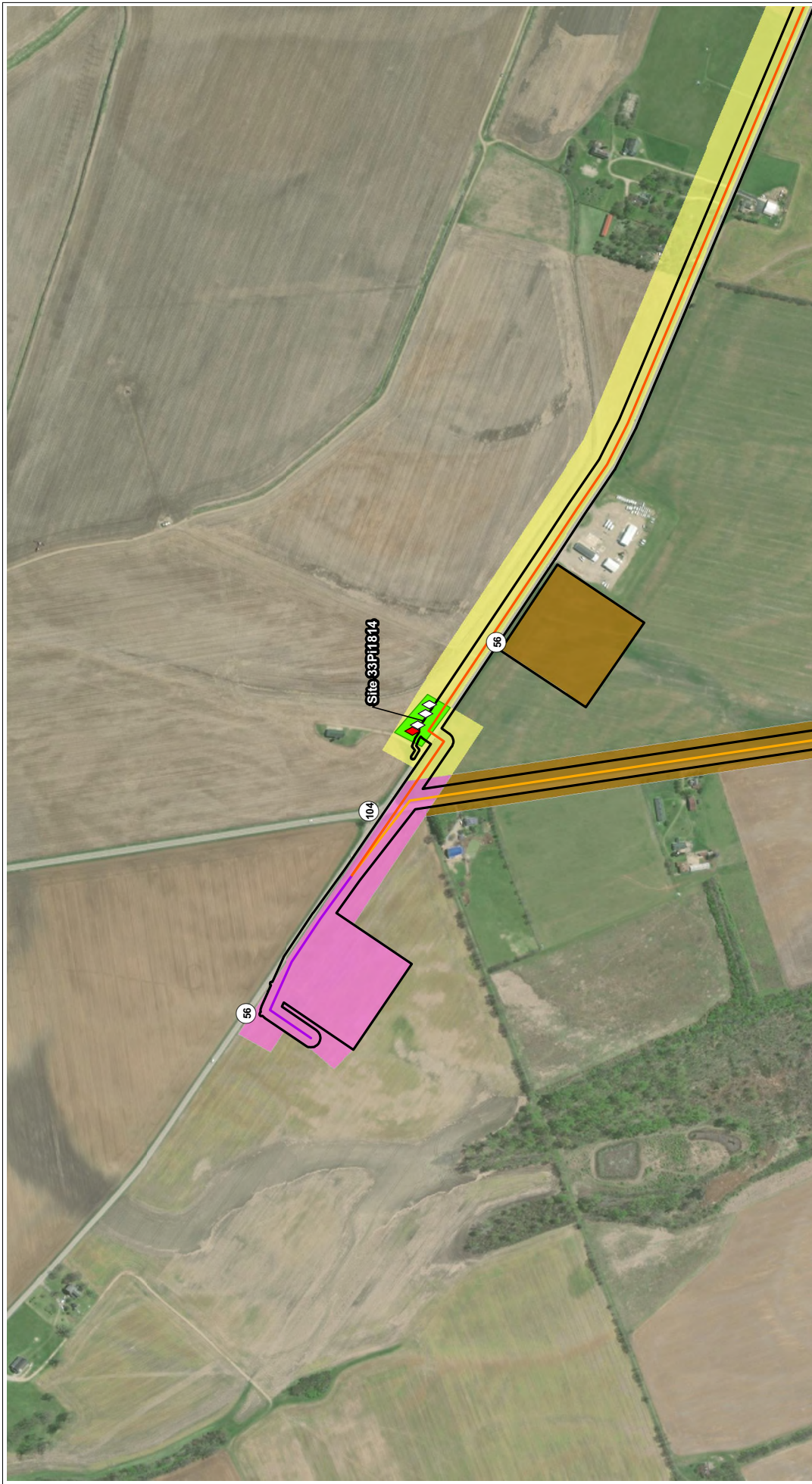
Site 33Pi550 is a historic period archaeological site that was identified in Field 2, during surface collection in the area of dead weeds and grass (**Figures 6 and 7**). The site is located in the area between a driveway and a point approximately 100 m east of the driveway, and extends full width of the APE. The total area is approximately 7600 m². The artifacts listed in **Table 7** and depicted in **Figure 8** were recovered during surface inspection at the site. Four STP were excavated within the site boundaries. One of these STP contained fragments of brick that were not collected. The other three STP were negative. The shovel test profiles included an Ap horizon of 10YR 3/4 clay loam that extended to between 20 and 23 cm below surface. This overlaid a B horizon of 7.5YR 4/3 clay loam that contained small amounts of outwash gravel that extended to at least 40 cm below surface.

Table 7. Artifacts Recovered at 33Pi1814.

Artifact Description	TPQ	TAQ	Reference	Count
Whiteware sherds	1830	present	Miller et al 2000:10	5

Artifact Description	TPQ	TAQ	Reference	Count
Aqua-tinted vessel glass fragments	circa 1800	circa 1930	Lindsey 2022	3
Colorless vessel glass fragments, probably soda lime glass	1864	present	Miller et al 2000:7	2
Solarized amethyst vessel glass fragments	1890	1920	Lindsey 2022	2
Porcelain sherds, glazed	1768	present	Miller et al 2000:9	2
Fragment of opaque white vessel glass	1743	present	Miller et al 2000:7	1
Brown-glazed stoneware sherd	1705	1930	Miller et al 2000:10	1
Porcelain doll hand	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Cross-section of sawn femur, probably pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Total Artifact Count				18

Although some of the artifacts recovered have very long production dates, this assemblage is typical of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century residential/domestic sites. Based on the presence of the trees near the site, bricks in the positive STP, and the extant barn at the end of the driveway that is adjacent to the site, it is likely that this is the location of a former house. A house is depicted at this location on the 1936, 1943, 1952, 1963, and 1981 topographic maps. However, the house appears to have been demolished some time before 1983, as there is no house at this location on the 1983 aerial photography.



Legend

- Preferred Route
- Alternate Route
- Common Preferred/Alternate Route
- Common Preferred/Alternate Route - Underground

Archaeological Survey APE

- Preferred Route (surveyed January-March 2022)
- Alternate Route (surveyed 2018 and 2021)
- Common Route (surveyed January-March 2022)

Site 33PI1814

- Negative STP
- Positive STP



Figure 6

Site 33PI1814

Circleville Solar Transmission Line
Pickaway County, Ohio

Date: 3/31/2022



Sources: ESRI World Imagery, 2020; NEER, 2022; ECT, 2022.



Figure 7. Overview of site 33Pi1814, looking east.



Figure 8. Artifacts recovered at 33Pi1814.

3.4 Site 33Pi1815

Site 33Pi1815 is a prehistoric period archaeological site that was identified in Field 2, during surface collection in the soybean field 164 m from the eastern end of Field 2 (**Figures 9 and 10**). Two artifacts

(**Figure 11**) were recovered from the surface collection, both cores of Delaware chert (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998). A STP was excavated at the location of the surface find. The STP profile included an Ap horizon of 10YR 3/4 clay loam that extended to 25 cm below surface. This overlaid a B horizon of 7.5YR 4/3 clay loam that contained a large amount of outwash gravel that extended to at least 40 cm below surface. No artifacts were recovered from this shovel test.



Legend
Area of Potential Effects
Site 33P1815
Negative STP

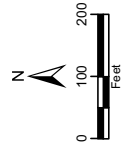


Figure 7
Site 33P1815
Circleville Solar Project Transmission Line
Pickaway County, Ohio
Date: 3/17/2022



Sources: Maxar Imagery 2020; ECT, 2022.



Figure 10. Overview of site 33Pi1815, looking east.



Figure 11. Artifacts recovered at 33Pi1815.

4.0 Curation

Artifacts collected during this survey have been returned to the owners of the properties from which they were recovered. All field data were recorded electronically and there are no paper records regarding this survey. GPS data concerning the location of the survey and sites recorded have been submitted to the OHPO along with this report.

5.0 Eligibility Assessment

The two sites identified during this survey were evaluated for eligibility for listing on the NRHP. As stated in 36 CFR 60.4, there are four criteria under which a property may be eligible for listing to the NRHP. These include:

- **Criterion A** – The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself. The property's specific association must be considered important as well (National Park Service 1990:12).
- **Criterion B** – The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Properties eligible under this criterion are usually those associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance (National Park Service 1990:14).
- **Criterion C** – The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (National Park Service 1990:17).
- **Criterion D** – The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. This Criterion most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archeological research question. The property must have characteristics suggesting the likelihood that it possesses configurations of artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other natural or cultural features that make it possible to do the following:
 - Test a hypothesis or hypotheses about events, groups, or processes in the past that bear on important research questions in the social or natural sciences or the humanities; or
 - Corroborate or amplify currently available information suggesting that a hypothesis is either true or false; or

- Reconstruct the sequence of archeological cultures for the purpose of identifying and explaining continuities and discontinuities in the archeological record for a particular area (National Park Service 1990:21).

In addition to meeting one of these criteria, a property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association sufficient to convey its association with one or more of these criteria.

5.1 Site 33Pi1459

Site 33Pi1459 yielded seven artifacts typical of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century domestic sites with no evidence of surface or subsurface features. There is no information available to indicate this site is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. There is no information available to indicate this site is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. This site does not include any architectural or structural remains and therefore is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This site has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important to our understanding of history and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. ECT recommends that this site is not eligible for the NRHP.

5.2 Site 33Pi1463

Site 33Pi1463 yielded a single artifact, a fragment of a broken projectile point with no evidence of surface or subsurface features. There is no information available to indicate this site is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. There is no information available to indicate this site is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. This site does not include any architectural or structural remains and therefore is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This site has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important to our understanding of history and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. ECT recommends that this site is not eligible for the NRHP.

5.3 Site 33Pi1814

Site 33Pi1814 yielded 18 artifacts typical of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century domestic sites with no evidence of surface or subsurface features. There is no information available to indicate this site is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. There is no information available to indicate this site is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. This site does not include any architectural or structural remains and therefore is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This site has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important to our understanding of history and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. ECT recommends that this site is not eligible for the NRHP.

5.4 Site 33Pi1815

Site 33Pi1815 yielded two cores indicative of precontact lithic reduction with no evidence of surface or subsurface features. There is no information available to indicate this site is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. There is no information available to indicate this site is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. This site does not include any architectural or structural remains and therefore is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This site does not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important to our understanding of prehistory and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. ECT recommends that this site is not eligible for the NRHP.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

ECT has prepared a Phase I archaeological survey report for the Project, including both the Preferred and Alternate Routes. The Project is an approximately 3.6-mile, 138-kV gen-tie line that will connect the Circleville Solar 70- MW AC PV solar generation facility to the Circleville 138-kV Substation in the City of Circleville. The Preferred and Alternate Route have approximately 68 percent common alignments, starting at the collector substation (western Project terminus) to the intersection of SR-56 and SR-104 and then approximately 1.2 miles east-southeast of the intersection of SR-56 and SR-104 to the eastern Project terminus at the Circleville Substation. The Preferred Route continues to follow SR-56 past the intersection of SR-104, whereas the Alternate Route veers to the south along SR-104 from SR-56 for approximately 0.5 mile before turning due east through agricultural fields to reconnect with the Preferred Route along SR-56. The portion of the Alternate Route not in common with the Preferred Route were surveyed within the APE for the generation facility survey, OHPO file number 2021-PIC-52279.

The objective of this survey was to identify archaeological sites within the APE that might be affected by the Project. The APE for the Alternate Route was previously surveyed (Picklesimer and Vehling 2021). Two archaeological sites are located along the Alternate Route, Site 33Pi1459 is a small scatter of historical artifacts. Site 33Pi1463 is an isolated find of a broken biface. The APE for the Preferred Route was surveyed via surface survey, shovel testing, and walkover as appropriate to the field conditions. Two archaeological sites were identified. Site 33Pi1814 is a small scatter of historical artifacts near the former location of a house. Site 33Pi1815 contained two cores of Delaware chert.

ECT recommends that all four sites are not eligible for the NRHP, no further archaeological investigations are required for the four archaeological sites or within the APE for the Project, and that the Project will have no effect on archaeological sites listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. and that the Project will have no effect to NRHP-eligible archaeological sites.

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Phase I History / Architecture Survey Report of the Proposed Circleville Solar Transmission Line

May 2022

ECT No. 210330-1100

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Phase I History / Architecture Survey of the Proposed Circleville Solar Transmission Line, Pickaway County, Ohio

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Abstract

Environmental Consulting and Technology, Inc. has prepared a Phase I history/architecture report for Circleville Solar, LLC's proposed Circleville Solar Transmission Line Project. The Circleville Solar Transmission Line Project is an approximately 3.6-mile, 138-kilovolt gen-tie transmission line that will connect the Circleville Solar 70-megawatt alternating current photovoltaic solar generation facility to the Circleville 138-kilovolt Substation in the City of Circleville

The objective of this survey was to identify above-ground historic properties that might be affected by the Circleville Solar Transmission Line Project. In order to accomplish this goal Environmental Consulting and Technology, Inc. identified a recommended architectural Area of Potential Effects) for the transmission line, identified previously recorded and newly identified buildings and structures within the architectural Area of Potential Effects that are 50 years of age or more, and provided evaluations as to whether each is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. All of the buildings and structures within the architectural Area of Potential Effects for the transmission line that are 50 years of age were previously identified, described, and evaluated for NRHP eligibility in the *Phase I History/Architecture Survey Report for the Proposed Circleville Solar Project, Jackson and Wayne Townships, Pickaway County, Ohio* completed by Gray & Pape, Inc. (Langmeyer and Cunningham. 2021). The Ohio Historic Preservation Office concurred with Gray & Pape's results and recommendations via letter on February 16, 2021. This correspondence is included in Appendix A. Based upon a subsequent field review, Environmental Consulting and Technology, Inc. confirms Gray & Pape's recommendations.

A total of 23 historic architectural resources were identified in the architectural Area of Potential Effects for the Project. These include: one National Register of Historic Places-listed property, the Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District that is National Register of Historic Places-eligible under Criteria A and C; one previously recorded historic architectural resource, the Circleville Williamsport Bridge Abutment that was determined not National Register of Historic Places-eligible; one historic cemetery, the Van Meter Cemetery that was determined not NRHP eligible, and 20 newly identified architectural resources 50 years of age or more that were previously determined not National Register of Historic Places-eligible.



Environmental Consulting and Technology, Inc. has considered the potential effects of the Project on architectural resources within the architectural Area of Potential Effects and determined that the Project will have no effect on the 22 architectural resources that have been previously determined not NRHP eligible because they are not historic properties. Separately, Environmental Consulting and Technology, Inc. has considered the potential effect of the Project on the one remaining architectural resource, the National Register of Historic Places-listed Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District. The only portions of the non-contiguous historic district that are within the architectural Area of Potential Effects for the Project are an abutment and pier remnants remaining from an aqueduct which allowed the canal to pass over the Scioto River. The setting of these contributing resources to the historic district already contains three existing overhead landscape features, consisting of the Scioto River bridge along US-22, north of the abutment and piers, and the two overhead transmission line crossings on either side of the bridge.

The Project, which will be located north of the Scioto River bridge along US-22, parallel with and adjacent to the existing transmission line on the north side of the bridge, will not physically impact or affect these contributing resources to the historic district. Additionally, the Project will be a new landscape feature that is consistent with other existing landscape features in the setting to the north setting of these contributing resources to the historic property. Therefore, the Project will not result in any new adverse visual impacts or effects on this historic property that would affect its National Register of Historic Places eligibility under Criterion A and C. Therefore, Environmental Consulting and Technology, Inc. recommends that the Circleville Solar Transmission Line Project will have no adverse effect to architectural resources that are historic properties and no further architectural investigations are recommended for the Project.

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1.0 Introduction

Environmental Consulting and Technology, Inc. (ECT) has prepared a Phase I history/architecture report for Circleville Solar, LLC's proposed Circleville Solar Transmission Line (Project), both the Preferred and Alternate Routes. The Project requires a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need from the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB). The Project may also require permitting through the United States Army Corps of Engineers. This report is being submitted to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) for review pursuant to Section 149.53 of the Ohio Revised Code and the Ohio Power Siting Board rules for siting this project (OAC 4906-4). The comments of the Ohio SHPO are also requested in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108 [36 CFR 800]).

Circleville Solar, LLC is proposing an approximately 3.6-mile, 138-kilovolt (kV) gen-tie transmission line that will connect the Circleville Solar 70-megawatt (MW) alternating current (AC) photovoltaic (PV) solar generation facility to the Circleville 138-kV Substation in the City of Circleville. The Circleville Solar Transmission Line Project is constituent to the proposed Circleville Solar generation facility that is planned to be located in Jackson and Wayne Townships. The Circleville Solar generation facility was previously submitted to OHPO for review under OHPO file number 2021-PIC-52279 (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021).

The purpose of the Project is to transmit the electric current generated by the Circleville Solar generation facility to a distribution substation that will distribute the electricity into the local electrical grid. The Project gen-tie line is proposed as a new (greenfield), primarily overhead line, with less than 0.1 mile of the line proposed as underground and does not share any easements or support structures with existing transmission or distribution infrastructure in the area.

The Project originates at the planned collector substation located in Jackson Township on the south side of State Route 56 (SR-56), approximately three miles west of the City of Circleville (Figure 1). The Preferred and Alternate Routes for the Project cross through northern Wayne Township and Circleville Township and terminate at the Circleville



Substation that is mapped inside the western extent of the City of Circleville between northbound United States Highway 23 (US-23) and the railroad parallel with Canal Street. The Preferred Route for the Project follows SR-56 east to its intersection with US 22, then follows US 22 east across the Scioto River to the CSX Railroad and US Highway 23, where it turns south and then east, to the Circleville Substation. The Substation is located in the City of Circleville, and is bounded by US 22 to the west, West Mound Street to the north, Ohio Street to the east, and Huston Street to the south. The Project connects to a point-of-interconnection at the southern end of the substation property.

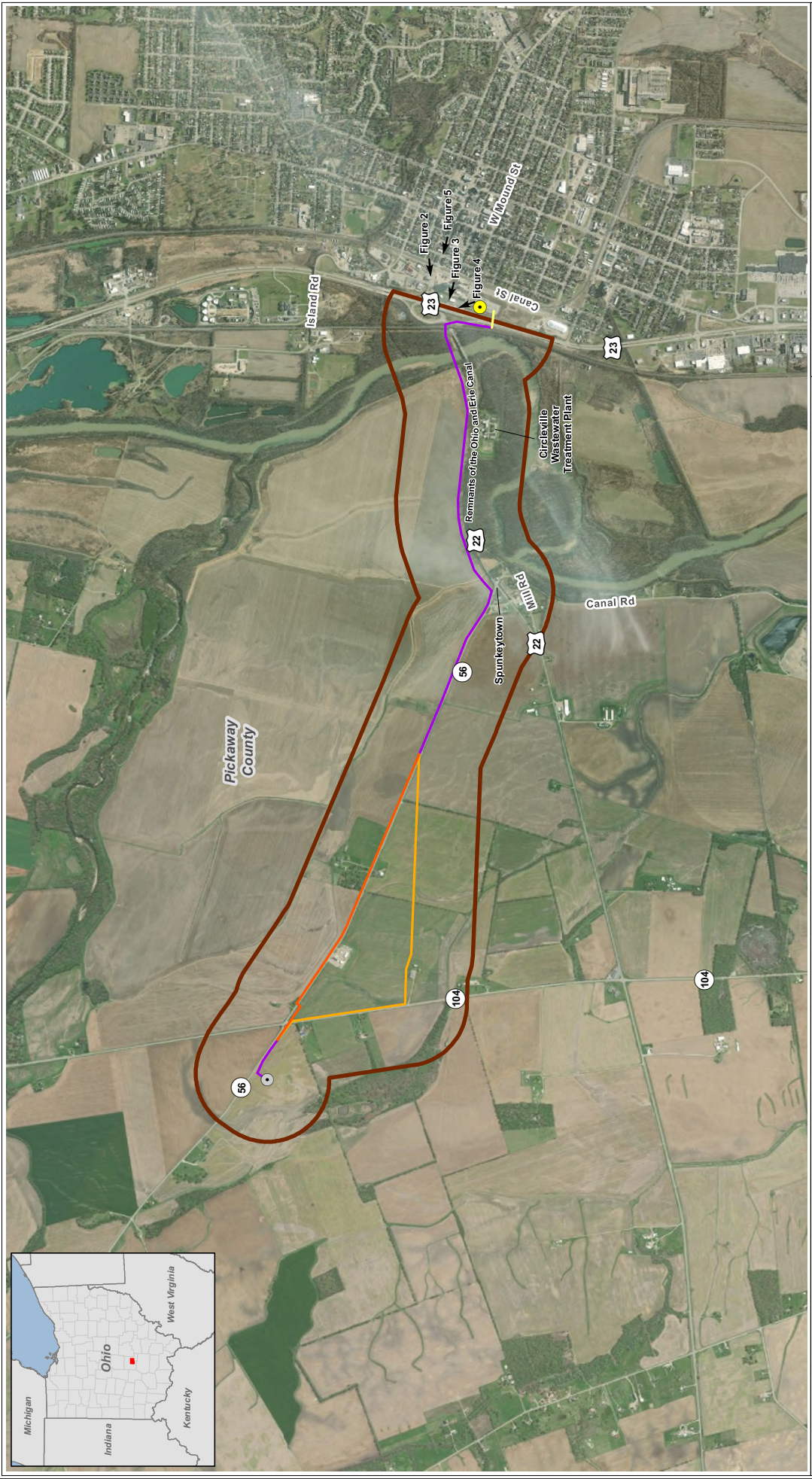
The Alternate Route deviates from the Preferred Route in one location, between the intersection of State Routes 56W and 104 and a point along State Route 56W that is approximately ___ east of the intersection. In this location, the Alternative Route follows SR-104 south from SR-56 for approximately 2,450 ft before turning due east through agricultural fields for approximately ___ feet to reconnect with SR-56.

Steel single-pole structures will be used in several areas of the Project, specifically in areas that are prone to flooding or as needed to cross Ohio Department of Transportation regulated roadways. Direct embed poles will be used for the construction of the majority of the line, however, several concrete foundation structures are anticipated to also be utilized primarily at larger turn angles along the gen-tie line. Structures will be up to 65 feet in height.

The architectural Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project includes an area within 0.25-mile of the Preferred and Alternate Routes for the transmission line, except that it does not extend east of US 23 as depicted in Figure 1. Justification for this APE is provided in Section 2. The entirety of the architectural APE for the Project was previously surveyed for the Circleville Solar generation facility under OHPO file number 2021-PIC-52279 by Gray & Pape, Inc. (Gray & Pape) under contract to ECT (Langmeyer and Cunningham. 2021). This report draws largely on the results of that work, which was performed June 4 through June 8, 2018, May 10 through May 12, 2021, and September 27 through September 29, 2021. On February 8, 2022, Michael Striker, M.A., RPA, conducted a supplemental field review of the architectural APE for the Project to determine whether the condition of any of the buildings discussed in the Circleville Solar project report had changed, and to take supplemental photographs. This information was reviewed by Toni Lynn Giffin, M.A., who served as Principal Investigator for this report.



This report was prepared by Toni Lynn Giffin, M.A., Michael Striker, M.A., RPA, and Matthew Chouest, M.A., RPA. Portions of the report are extracted directly from *Phase I History/Architecture Survey Report for the Proposed Circleville Solar Project, Jackson and Wayne Townships, Pickaway County, Ohio* (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021), including portions of text, portions of tables, and some figures. Extracted portions are labeled as such by citations that reference the page number from the Gray & Pape report.



Legend

- Circleville Substation
- Collector Substation
- Preferred Route
- Alternate Route
- Common Preferred/Alternate Route
- Common Preferred/Alternate Route - Underground

Architectural Survey APE

- Surveyed 2018 and 2021

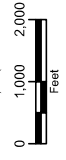


Figure 1

Architectural Survey Area of Potential Effects
Circleville Solar Transmission Line
Pickaway County, Ohio
Date: 5/23/2022



Sources: ESRI World Imagery, 2020; NEER, 2022; ECT, 2022.

2.0 Research Design

The objective of this survey was to identify NRHP listed or eligible architectural resources that might be affected by the Project. In order to accomplish this goal, ECT identified a recommended architectural APE, identified buildings and structures within the APE that are 50 years of age or more, and evaluated identified buildings for NRHP eligibility. As described below, much of this work was conducted by Gray & Pape (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021) as part of their survey for the Circleville Solar generation facility.

2.1 **Area of Potential Effects**

ECT examined topography, presence/absence of vegetation, and whether the Project will be installed aboveground or below ground when considering the architectural APE for the Project. West of the Scioto River, the Project will be an overhead transmission line in terrain that is level and largely lacking trees that would obscure the overhead transmission line. East of the Scioto River, the Project is a combination of overhead transmission line that will be largely visually obscured by the CSX railroad and US-23, both of which are elevated between Circleville and the Scioto River (see Figures 2 through 4), or, east of US-23, will be underground transmission line such that there will be no views of the Project (see Figure 5). Therefore, ECT has proposed an architectural APE that is 0.25-mile on either side of the Project except that it does not extend east of US 23 (see Figure 1).



Figure 2. A view toward the Project area from west of US 23, 1 of 3.



Figure 3. A view toward the Project area from west of US 23, 2 of 3.



Figure 4. A view toward the Project area from west of US 23, 3 of 3.



Figure 5. A view towards the Project area from the 100 block of Main Street near the western edge of the Circleville Historic District.

2.2 Methodology for Identifying Buildings and Structures 50 years of age or more

Gray & Pape previously identified all buildings and structures greater than 50 years of age in the architectural APE for the Project as part of their *Phase I History/Architecture Survey Report for the Proposed Circleville Solar Project, Jackson and Wayne Townships, Pickaway County, Ohio* (Langmeyer and Cunningham. 2021). All of the buildings and structures greater than 50 years of age in the architectural APE for the Project were also included in Gray & Pape's previously conducted survey.

Gray & Pape's methodology for performing these evaluations is provided on page 7 of their report. In Gray & Pape's survey report:

Dates of construction for the structural resources identified during the survey were established through review of property records maintained by the Pickaway County Auditor's

office, historical atlas analysis, and other cartographic research (Langmeyer and Cunningham. 2021:7).

ECT used the results of Gray & Pape's *Phase I History/Architecture Survey Report for the Proposed Circleville Solar Project, Jackson and Wayne Townships, Pickaway County, Ohio* as a starting point for identifying buildings and structures 50 years of age or more within the architectural APE for the Project. ECT performed a follow-up check of records for all architectural resources within the architectural APE for the Project to ensure that none were missed, and that none had become 50 years of age in the past months.

While no new architectural resources were identified within the architectural APE, ECT took supplemental photographs of some buildings in the architectural APE for the Project to assist in the evaluation of potential visual effects. These photographs were taken from the public roadway or from adjacent properties to which ECT had access for survey.

2.3 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluations

Gray & Pape evaluated all buildings and structures greater than 50 years of age in the architectural APE for the Project as part of their *Phase I History/Architecture Survey Report for the Proposed Circleville Solar Project, Jackson and Wayne Townships, Pickaway County, Ohio* (Langmeyer and Cunningham. 2021). Their methodology for performing these evaluations is provided on page 7-9 of their *Phase I History/Architecture Survey Report for the Proposed Circleville Solar Project, Jackson and Wayne Townships, Pickaway County, Ohio* (Langmeyer and Cunningham. 2021). OHPO concurred with Gray & Pape's NRHP eligibility evaluations and recommendations via letter on February 16, 2021. This correspondence is included in Appendix A. Because no new architectural resources were identified within the architectural APE for this Project, no new NRHP eligibility evaluations were necessary for the Project.

3.0 Setting and Historic Context

The majority of the architectural APE for the Project (i.e., the portion of the APE west of US-23) is rural and is composed of agricultural fields with a few residences and agricultural buildings. A small community known as Spunkeytown is located at the intersection of SR-56 and US-22. Along US-22 between SR-56 and the Scioto River, the APE to the north of the Project is agricultural fields. The APE to the south of the Project area is wooded. This area includes the remnants of the Ohio & Erie Canal, which parallels US-22, and the Circleville Wastewater Treatment Plant. East of the Scioto River, the Project is largely located in an area of existing transportation and electrical transmission infrastructure within the City of Circleville limits, consisting of the elevated rights-of-way for the CSX railroad and US-23 and the existing Circleville Substation.

3.1 Historic Context

3.1.1 Pickaway County

Pickaway County, Ohio, is bounded on the north by Franklin County, Fairfield County and Hocking County to the east, Ross County to the south, and Madison County and Fayette County to the west. The total area of the county is 507 sq mi. The Scioto River flows southward from the center of the county, making it the primary water source. The terrain consists largely of low rolling hills with most of the land dedicated to agriculture (Pickaway County 2017).

The first Euro-American settlements in the territory comprising the county were in 1796 or 1797, the first cabins being those of squatters built in the Pickaway Plains on the "trace," leading from the crossing of the Hockhocking (now Lancaster) by the plains to the settlement of Chillicothe. The first town was laid out at Westfall on the site of an abandoned Native American village, the land secured by proprietor Abel Westfall. The territory was then within the limits of Hamilton County, and the plat for the town is recorded in Cincinnati. By 1798, several cabins were erected six to eight miles apart on the "trace" leading from Chillicothe, Westfall, and Columbus as early as 1798 (Van Cleef 1906).

On March 1, 1810, roughly fifteen years after Euro-American settlement started in the area, Pickaway County was founded by act of the General Assembly of Ohio. The county was named after the Shawnee word "Piqua" (alternatively "Pickaweeke," "Peckawee," or some other variation) meaning



“man who arose from the ashes” (Britannica 2022b). Pickaway County was carved from portions of Fairfield, Franklin, and Ross counties. When the county was founded in 1810, the population in the county was 7,124 (Williams Brothers 1880; Ohio History Central 2022b).

In the early 1800s, early settlers took use of the county's plentiful natural resources, erecting grist and sawmills along Deer and Darby Creeks. A mail route between Chillicothe and Columbus was established by 1812, and stagecoaches followed the old State Road in following years. The Ohio Canal, which was built between 1825 and 1830 and traveled through the county, was an important mode of transportation, bringing commodities and supplies in from Cleveland and other larger markets. Railroads contributed to the canal system's downfall, which culminated in its abandonment in 1913 following a catastrophic flood of the Scioto River (Darbee and Recchie 2018).

The Scioto Valley Railroad, the Norfolk & Western Railway, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were among the railroads built in the county throughout the 1870s and 1880s. Pickaway County was connected to larger cities such as Cincinnati, Columbus, and Portsmouth via railroads, which in turn were connected to other parts of the country. Prior to the arrival of the railroads, distilleries were relatively popular throughout the county, and the capacity to transfer excess grain to distant markets improved the revenues of those commodities. Distilleries were a way to process extra crops and sell them at better prices to new markets. With the distillation of spirits as a commodity conveyed, railroads played a role in contributing to and accelerating economic expansion (Van Cleaf 1906).

The twentieth century in Pickaway County saw a steady increase in population, from 27,016 in 1900 to 29,352 in 1950 (World Population Review 2021). The county's main source of income was in agricultural production, growing crops such as corn, wheat, and beans (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1920). Pickaway County has remained rural throughout its history, with up to 83 percent of the county's land used for agricultural purposes. Some residents commute to more urban centers, such as Columbus, Ohio, while many other residents work in agriculture, producing beans, brains, and sod. Manufacturing makes up another significant portion of area industry and employment with 13.4% of the population employed in the field (USDA 2017).



3.1.2 Circleville

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Iroquois Confederacy, sometimes backed by Great Britain and the British Americans, attempted to gain control of the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley regions. Warfare and disease caused massive depopulation of the area, and largescale migration of American Indian groups into and out of the region (Hunter 1978). By the mid-eighteenth century, the Lenape (Delaware) were gradually being pushed west from Pennsylvania by European settlers. The Lenape were given permission by the Wyandot (Huron) to settle south-central Ohio. One of settlements established by the Lenape was Maguck (or Magung), built around 1750 and north of what would become Circleville on the east bank of the Scioto River (Hurt 1998, Misencik and Misencik 2020). The frontier explorer Christopher Gist was the first recorded European visitor to that area. Gist reached Maguck, now totaling about ten families, on January 20, 1751. He wrote that he had stayed in the town for four days (Gist 1893). Between the time of establishment of the United States and of the city's settlement, the land was owned by the US federal government, as opposed to other land in the county which was part of the Virginia Military District (Williams Brothers 1880).

Circleville was designated as the county seat in 1810, the same year Daniel Dresbach built the town on the east bank of the Scioto River. Circleville gets its name from the original circular street arrangement that surrounds a hexagonal courthouse. The Hopewell earthwork, on which the town was built, inspired the street pattern. The earthwork beneath the village, according to a 1772 description, consisted of a round and square perimeter (Van Cleaf 1906). From 200 B.C.E. to 500 C.E., various tribes related with the Hopewell culture were prominent in central and southern Ohio. Many earthworks and mounds can be found in the area (Ohio History Central 2022a). The shapes of Hopewell earthworks vary, but they are usually massive geometric shapes or animal silhouettes. Utensils, ceramics, ornaments, and weaponry have all been discovered within the mounds. In his book *Western Antiquities*, published in 1833, historian Caleb Atwater characterized the earthworks as follows:

There are two forts, one being an exact circle, the other an exact square. The former is surrounded by two walls, with a deep ditch between them. The latter is encompassed by one wall, without any ditch. The former was sixty-nine rods in diameter, measuring from outside to outside of the circular outer wall; the latter is exactly fifty-five rods square, measuring the same way. The walls of the circular fort were at least twenty feet in height, measuring from



the bottom of the ditch, before the town of Circleville was built. The inner wall was of clay, taken up probably in the northern part of the fort, there was a low place, and is still considerably lower than any other part of the work. The outside wall was taken from the ditch which is between these walls, and is alluvial, consisting of pebbles worn smooth in water, and sand, to a very considerable depth, more than fifty feet at least. The outside of the walls is about five or six feet in height now; on the inside, the ditch is, at present, generally not more than fifteen feet. They are disappearing before us daily and will soon be gone (Van Cleaf 1906:67).

As stated above, initial plans were to incorporate the Hopewell earthwork into a circular design for the town (Figure 6). However, citizens' dissatisfaction with Circleville's layout grew. Some people thought the design was "childish sentimentalism," while others thought the lots were too uneven and impractical, and that the circular pattern squandered space that could have been profitable. In addition, the area surrounding the central courthouse was seen as unsightly. People from the surrounding countryside would tether their horses around the courthouse, attracting hogs and domestic animals to the region and the city (Williams Brothers 1880). In 1837, the Circleville Squaring Company was established on request of the Ohio General Assembly and the town to change the original layout into a traditional squared grid (Ohio History Central 2022a).

Circleville's closeness to railway lines, the Scioto River, and the Ohio & Erie Canal boosted industry during the nineteenth century. When the first railroads were built in 1856, the use of canals began to decline. Hotels and taverns were constructed as a result of the booming economy. During the nineteenth century, mills, tanneries, and agriculture were all thriving industries. The canning industry in Circleville, notably Excelsior corn, was a successful boon for the local economy. Broomcorn was one of the most important crops in Circleville's agriculture, with the city being the greatest producer in the United States. M.G. Goeller, a small broom-making company, was founded in 1866. The owner died in 1886, leaving the company to his son, John C. Goeller. M.G. Goeller's Sons Broom Factory was established when John C. Goeller enlarged the firm and relocated to a mill with a steam plant and utilized more modern technology (Van Cleaf 1906).



Figure 6. Original Planned Layout of Circleville by G.F. Wittich in 1836 (Williams Brothers 1880).

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Circleville's economy began to grow on a wider scale. This was owing in part to the town's proximity to both the Ohio & Erie Canals, as well as several train lines that connected to larger markets...

3.1.3 Spunkeytown

The area around the intersection of SR-56 and US- 22 west of Circleville has undergone many changes. The 1871 atlas (Lake 2008 [1871]) shows a small community there called Spunkeytown (Figure 7). The first landowners were William Foresman (1770–1846) and Mary (Crull) Foresman (1791–1847). After Foresman's first wife died, they married and relocated to Ohio from Pennsylvania. In 1812, he constructed a grist mill with a course that ran from Big Darby Creek to the Scioto River. When the Ohio & Erie Canal was constructed, it did little to boost population in the nearby area, but it did boost the sales of the grain mill. The mill eventually became insufficient to meet the patrons' rising demands, so he and one of his sons, Robert Foresman (1816–1869), built a new mill in 1839. On the east side of the mill race between US-22 and Mill Road, they also built a sawmill. Following William's death, Robert sold the mill to one of his nephews in 1869, who erected a grain elevator to the property (Van Cleaf 1906).

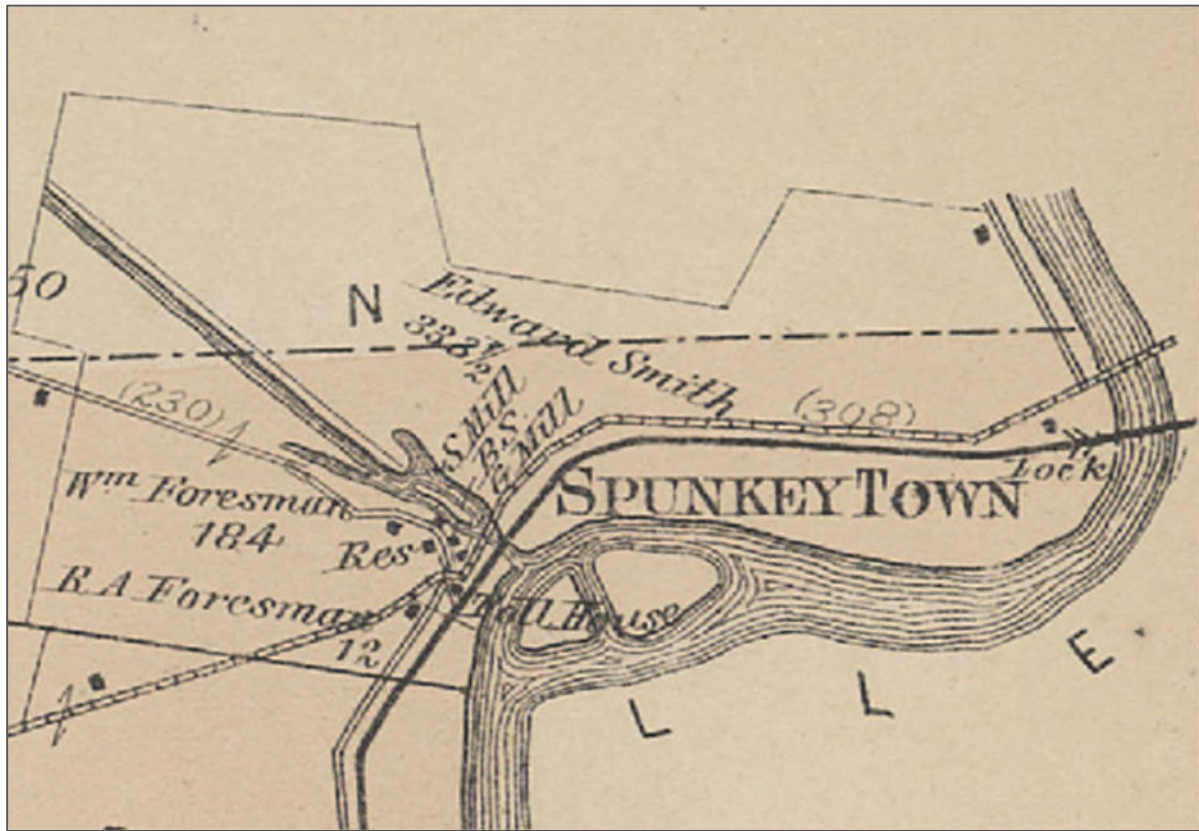


Figure 7. Spunkeytown in 1871 (Lake 2008 [1871]).

Colonel A.L. Hamilton of the 17th Infantry Regiment wrote of being delayed by railroad thirty minutes getting to Spunkeytown from Circleville on May 24, 1897, where his regiment moved south to Camp Bushnell (Board of Trustees 1909). In 1900, the community was renamed Pickaway Mills after the land was sold by the family, though it was variously called “Spunkeytown” in some maps. In 1905, a fire destroyed the grist mill, and the settlement did not endure long afterwards.

By the mid-1940s, the community is no longer named on United States Geologic Survey maps though structures are still depicted. As of 2022, twelve residential structures are in the area along with a veterinary clinic and a trucking company (Google Maps 2022).

3.2 Site File and Literature Review

The literature review included a check of the OHPO Online Mapping System (OMS). The OMS is a searchable Geographic Information Systems (GIS)-based clearinghouse for cultural resource data



maintained in several inventories. The database includes all NRHP individual listings and historic districts and all Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) records, which contain data on historical buildings and structures that have been previously surveyed.

A 0.5-mile buffer was calculated from the client mapping of the Project area and was overlaid on the OHPO OMS data. This buffer was the study radius for the literature review.

3.2.1 NRHP Listed Historic Properties within 0.5-Mile Buffer

Six NRHP-listed resources are located with the 0.5 -mile buffer of the project area: two districts and four structures (Figure 8; Table 1). One of the six NRHP-listed historic properties is within the architectural APE for the Project: the Ohio and Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District (National Register #100003572). The other five NRHP listed historic properties are outside the architectural APE for the Project.

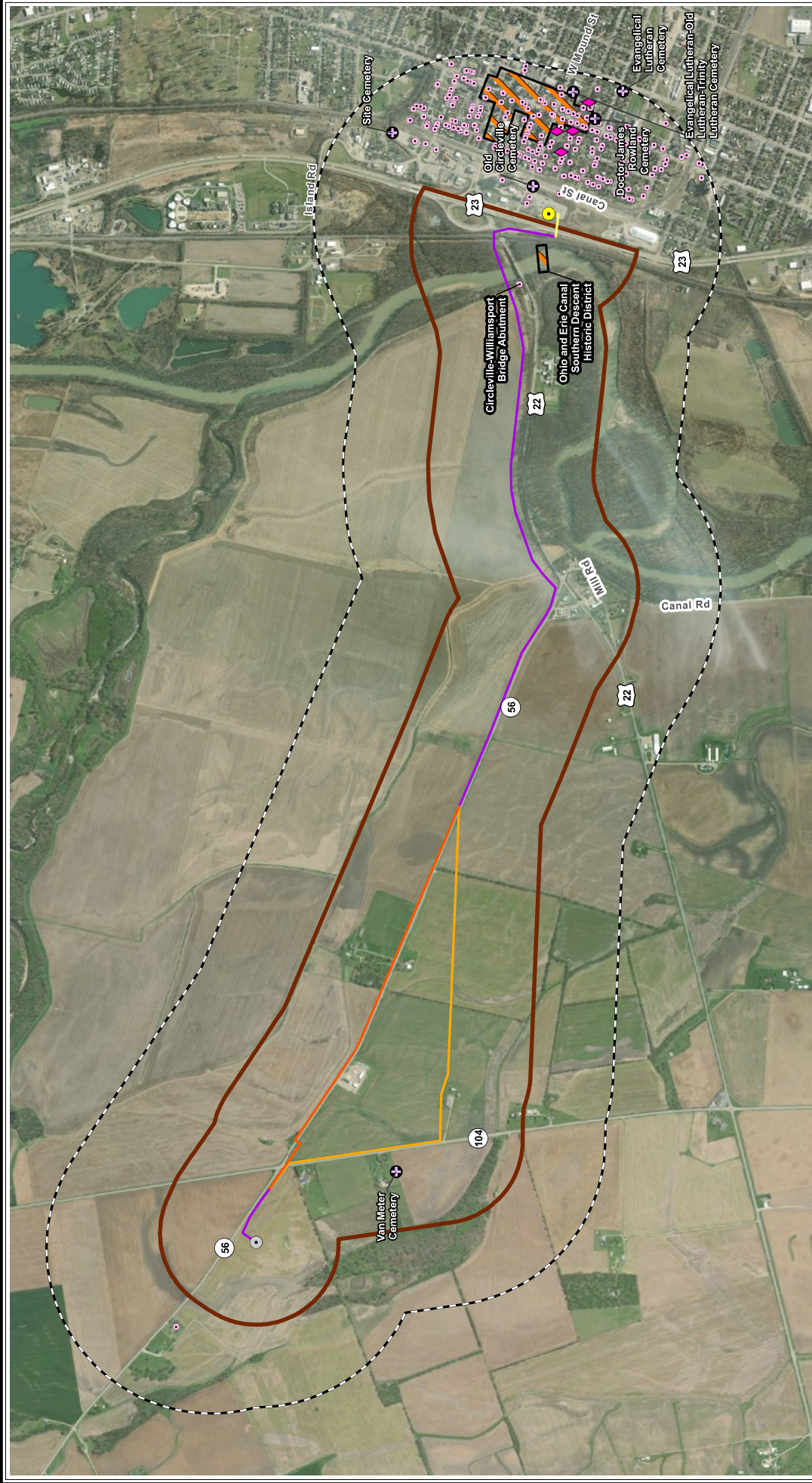
The Ohio and Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District is a small area between the banks of the Scioto River, east of the City of Circleville, which consists of aqueduct piers that carried the canal over the river. It was listed in the National Register on April 1, 2019 for its significance under Criteria A and C and is discussed in greater detail in Section 5.1.

Table 1. National Register of Historic Places Listings within 0.5-mile Radius of the Project.

Reference Number	Resource Name	Address	Historic Function	Easting	Northing
SG100003572	Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District	Multiple	Canal	Multiple	Multiple
78002171	Circleville Historic District	Multiple	Housing District	Multiple	Multiple
86001064	Saint Philip's Episcopal Church	129 W Mound St	Architecture/ Engineering (Religion)	332800	4384940
79001926	Morris House	149 W Union St	Architecture/ Engineering (Domestic)	332940	4384780



Reference Number	Resource Name	Address	Historic Function	Easting	Northing
87002145	Walling, Ansel T., House	146 W Union St	Architecture/ Engineering (Domestic)	332700	4384920
79001925	Anderson, William Marshall, House	131 W Union St	Architecture/ Engineering (Domestic)	332800	4384860



Architectural Survey APE

Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

- Surveyed 2018 and 2021
- Historic Structure (not NHRP-listed or determined eligible)
- NHRP-listed Architectural Resource
- Literature Review Area - 0.5-mile Buffer

Figure 8

Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Area

Circleville Solar Transmission Line

Pickaway County, Ohio

Date: 6/2/2022

ECT

Sources: ESRI World Imagery 2020, NEER, 2022; ECT, 2022.



3.2.2 Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within 0.5-Mile Buffer

A total of 189 previously recorded historic architectural resources not listed in the NRHP were identified within the 0.5-mile buffer of the project area (Figure 8; Table 2; Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021). Most of these are within the Circleville Historic District and are not mapped individually on Figure 8.

One of the 189 previously recorded architectural resources is also within the architectural APE for the Project: the Circleville-Williamsport Bridge Abutment. The other 188 previously recorded historic architectural resources are outside the architectural APE for the Project.

The Circleville-Williamsport Bridge Abutment, (OHI No. PIC0079313), is an 1879 abutment for the US 22 bridge crossing over the Scioto River. It is located on the west side of Scioto River, on the north side of US Highway 22 (see Figure 8).

The Circleville-Williamsport Bridge Abutment was evaluated for NRHP eligibility as part of an architectural survey that included the architectural APE for the Project and was recommended not NRHP eligible (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021). OHPO concurred with Gray & Pape's NRHP eligibility recommendation for this previously recorded architectural resource via letter on February 16, 2021. This correspondence is included in Appendix A.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within 0.5-mile Radius of the Project.

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0041809			424 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0003409	Carl C Leist Atty Office	JE Orr; M Bowers; A Rogers	303 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1831
PIC0039509		Davey House	129 W Corwin	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0051009	Dunkle House	Pontious Willis	133 Pickney St	Single Dwelling	1906

OHI Number	Historic al / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0053309	Payne		420-421 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0046409	Duplex		212-214 W High St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0048709	Harvey's Liquor & Marys Saloon		205-209 W Main St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0009809	Weldon House		137 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1892
PIC0011309	Double House at 160-162 W Mound St		160-162 W Mound St	Residenti al/Domes tic	c. 1878
PIC0044709	Dan Delong; New York Life	Civic Title Co;	143 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1915
PIC0054109	House at 514 S Scioto St		514 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca. 1880
PIC0045809	Waliser House	Weller	143 W High St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0054709	House at 615 S Scioto St		615 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca 1880
PIC0055009	Harrison House	Breer; Barnes; Goodrose House	119 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0040109	Joanee's Crafty Creations		227 N Court St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0050109	Columbia & Southern Ohio Electric Substatio n	Columbia & Southern Ohio Electric Substatio n	315 W Mound St	Energy Facility	ca 1880
PIC0040709		Mason House	312-314 N Court St	Single Dwelling	1893

OHI Number	Historic al / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0047009	Kenneth's Hair Design Group		145-143 1/2 E Main St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0042109			506 S Court St	Commercial	1880
PIC0067009	House at 149 W Union St	Morris-Dresbach House	149 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1865
PIC0052709			233-233 1/2 N Scioto St	ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION/CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	1870
PIC0052109	Bowen Bowman & Co CPA's	Dawley RG & Assoc	208-208 1/2 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0072909	House at 423 S Scioto St		423 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0051309	Beery House	Roth	137 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0049009			117 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1865
PIC0046709	Blair Cartage Inc	Pork Packing Plant	430 W High St	FOOD PROCUREMENT/PROCESSING/AGRICULTURE	1850
PIC0011009	House at 168 W Mound St		168 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1895
PIC0044409			124 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0041509			414 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0003709	Liggett's House or Rife House	Wm Marshall Anderson House	131 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1865
PIC0046109	Christian John Apts		148 W High St	Single Dwelling	1880

OHI Number	Historic al / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0054409	Welsh House		534 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0055309	House at 215 W Union St		215 W Union St	Single Dwelling	ca 1900
PIC0000409	Office at 203 S Scioto St	Martin, William House	203 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1830
PIC0049809	House at 150 W Mound St		150 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1910
PIC0040409	John E Bowers House	Harsha Attys & DL Smith House	231-233 N Court St	Commercial	1880
PIC0039809	BPOE Elk Home	Circleville Lodge No 77 BPOE	215 N Court St	Fraternal/ Patriotic Org	1923
PIC0010109	House at 158 W Union St		158 W Union St	Single Dwelling	c. 1850
PIC0045009			155 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1910
PIC0004709	Larry E McFadden House	W Haswell; E Haswell House	127 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1835
PIC0072609	House at 503 S Scioto St		503 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1850
PIC0002009	House at 629 and 631 S Scioto Street		629-631 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	C. 1850
PIC0042409	Walters House	McCoy; Bowers; Brown House	523 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1915
PIC0053009	Rittinger House		410 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1910
PIC0002609	Walter & Elizabeth Sale House	Lillie C & Jacob Darst House	145 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	1835

OHI Number	Historic al / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0052409			223 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0039309	Saliba House		123-125 W Corwin	Double	1920
PIC0003209	Peoples Bank Bldg	Marfield Bank Bldg	133-135 W Main St	Financial Institution	1848
PIC0051609	Stevenso n House		152 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0053909	Double House at 227-229 S Scioto St		227-229 S Scioto St	Double	c. 1920
PIC0041609	Steel House	Weldon House	416 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1909
PIC0048509	Miller M Fissel House	Debbie Buchanan House	125 W Main St	Retail Store/Sho p	1830
PIC0003809	Frank Bennett House	C Brown; G Brown; H Hollar House	318 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1815
PIC0046209	Residenc e		1 W High St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0050809	Cinema		1 Pickney St	Theatre/ Opera Hall	1930
PIC0055609	Jim Locke Radiator Repair &	Service	120 W Water St	Commerc ial	1920
PIC0049309	Chaffin House		136 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0044509			137 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0009609	Berger House		116 E Union St	Single Dwelling	1928
PIC0010309	Smith House	Renick House	121 E Union St	Single Dwelling	1884
PIC0054509	House, 601 S Scioto St		601 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca 1900
PIC0039909	VFW Post 3331	Funeral Home	217 N Court St	Single Dwelling	1905
PIC0049909	House at 154 W Mound St		154 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1884

OHI Number	Historic al / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0052509			227 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1885
PIC0002109	Pickaway Co Courthouse		207 S Court St	Courthouse	1847
PIC0045609	Saw Filing Tool Sharpening	Yates	140 W High St	Single Dwelling	1920
PIC0004209	William W Weldon House	F Weaver; Chas & Eliz Renick	410 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1842
PIC0001509	James & Carol Emerine House	Roth House	203 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1875
PIC0051909			124 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0066209	First Presbyterian Church		134 E Mound St	Church/Religious Structure	1901
PIC0002909	May House	Samuel Denny House	225 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1835
PIC0046509	Residence		220 W High St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0039609			207 W Corwin	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0041909	Crabtree House	Randall House	427-429 S Court St	Double	1910
PIC0055909	Yurway Transportation Service	Norfolk & Western RR Co	420 Western Ave	Warehouse	1880
PIC0041309	Jackson House	Smith House	403 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1885
PIC0053609	House at 215 S Scioto St		215 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1900
PIC0009909	Harmon House	Lutz House	325 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1869
PIC0049609			215-2115 1/2 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1880

OHI Number	Historic al / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0045909			144-146 W High St	Single Dwelling	1875
PIC0054209	House at 522 S Scioto St		522 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca. 1850-1860
PIC0040209	Floral Hills Office (Cemetery Office)	Steele; Hosler	228 N Court St	Single Dwelling	1870
PIC0054809	Smith House		618 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0045309	Lane House	Young	136 W High St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0004509	McClure Hughes House	A Brown; C Wright; J Ray House	122 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1845
PIC0066509	St Joseph's Catholic Church		134 W Mound St	Church/Religious Structure	1910
PIC0001809	House at 121 S Scioto St	Miesse, Morris H. House	121-121 1/2 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1830
PIC0041009			212-216 S Court St	Commercial	1880
PIC0011609	Dodderidge House	Franklin, Nelson House	203 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1840
PIC0052809	Ziegler House Site		235-237 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0052209	James L Henderson House		209 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0042209			508-510 S Court St	Commercial	1880
PIC0073209	House at 625 South Scioto Street		625 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	C. 1880
PIC0053709	House at 214 S Scioto St		214 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1890

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0051409	Mader House	Roth	141 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0049109	Barthelmas House	White	123 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0000509	Pickaway County Historical Society		162 W Union St	Single Dwelling	c. 1845
PIC0046809	Blair Cartage Inc	Manfredi; KE House	430 W High St	FOOD PROCUREMENT/PROCESSING/AGRICULTURE	1850
PIC0011109		Jacob Lutz House	113 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0003609	American Hotel		121 N Court St	Hotel/Inn /Motel	1881
PIC0041409	Sauer House	Tracy House	407 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0066009	Circleville City Hall		NWC Franklin & S Court St	Village/Twp/City Hall	1861
PIC0054309	House at 523 S Scioto St	Bessie Davis House	523 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca. 1880
PIC0046009	Scothorn House		145-147 W High St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0055409	Property at W Union and S Canal Sts	W Union Freight Warehouse	approx 301 W Union St	Industrial /Engineering	ca 1880
PIC0045109		Circle Oil Co	112 W High St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0004809	Harry W Heffner House	J Wolfley; T Morris; W Triplet	324 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1855
PIC0039709	General Telephone GTE	Phone Mart	SWC N Court St	Residential Domestic	1925
PIC0045409			138 W High St	Single Dwelling	1910
PIC0040509	Tony's Café	Lutz House	234 N Court St	Commercial	1880

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0011709	Sharon's Trophies and Awards	Store, Fanus Crouse	225 S Scioto St	Retail store/shop	c. 1854
PIC0041109	US Post Office		224 S Court St	Post Office	1934
PIC0002709	Masonic Temple		113-115 S Court St	Masonic Hall	1876
PIC0053109	Gulick House		414 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0051709			157 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1920
PIC0072709	House at 518 S Scioto St		518 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1920
PIC0073309	House at 434 S Scioto St		434 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1900
PIC0052309	Dean House	Marion	213 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0041709			421 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1905
PIC0039409		Parsonage	128 W Corwin	Rectory/Parsonage	1900
PIC0054009	House at 511 S Scioto St		511 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	ca. 1880
PIC0053409			124 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1870
PIC0055709			211 W Water St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0048809	Cargill Facility at 309 W Main St		309 W Main St	Other Industrial /Engineering Facility	c. 1940
PIC0051109	Florence D & Otis Mader House	Mary J Snyder House	134-134 1/2 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1870
PIC0004009	Cordle House	Boggs House	138 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0044809	E Roger Bennington Atty	Lawyers Title of Pickaway Co	149 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1880

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0049409	Moats		201-203 1/2 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0055109	House at 150 W Union St		150 W Union St	Single Dwelling	c. 1910
PIC0050009	Col & South OH Substation		315 W Mound St	Energy Facility	1900
PIC0040809			206-208 S Court St	Commercial	1880
PIC0045709	Clark	Malott	141 W High St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0001609	House at 216 W Mound St		216 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1840
PIC0052009			202 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0066309	St Philip's Rectory	Emery Memorial	127 W Mound St	Rectory/P arsonage	1918
PIC0003009	Beach-Wilkes-Clifton House	Harold W Clifton House	307 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1859
PIC0073009	House at 417 S Scioto St		417 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1880
PIC0046609	Clothing Store Center; Apts	Pickaway Co Maintenance Dept	4-- W High St	Food Procurement and Processing/Agriculture	1850
PIC0048909			116 W Mill St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0042009	Meyers House		507 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1910
PIC0010909	House at 211 S Scioto St		211 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1830
PIC0055809			215 W Water St	Single Dwelling	1855
PIC0051209	Snyder House	Snyder Irvin Atty	136 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1903

OHI Number	Historic al / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0065809	House at 180 W Franklin St	Jones, Dr Joseph B House	180 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	c. 1830
PIC0053509	House at 213 S Scioto St		213 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1920
PIC0049509	Graul House		207 W Mill St	Double	1870
PIC0055209	Residence at 161 W Union St		161 W Union St	Single Dwelling	c. 1880
PIC0040309	Jim's Courthouse Barber Shop		228 1/2-230 N Court St	Commercial	1900
PIC0044909	Alanthus Communications	Steely Melody L Atty	151-151 1/2 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1870
PIC0072509	House at 532 S Scioto St		532 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1920
PIC0004609	Paul J Hang House	Littleton-Olds; S Marfield House	128 W Union St	Single Dwelling	1840
PIC0009509	House at 146 W Union St	Ansel T. Walling House	146 W Union St	Single Dwelling	c. 1869
PIC0001909	House at 321 S Scioto Street	Abram Arehart House/Morris-Clap House	321 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	C. 1850
PIC0040909			210 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0011509	House at 163 W Mound St		163 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1835
PIC0073109	House at 149 W Mound St		149 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1880
PIC0066409	St Philip's Episcopal Church		129 W Mound St	Church/Religious Structure	1866

OHI Number	Historic al / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0052909	Stevens House	Swank	401-401 1/2 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0042309	Simkins House	Dr Allen House	513 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1920
PIC0002509	Pickaway Co Sheriff's Office & Jail		121 Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1888
PIC0053809	Double House at 218-220 S Scioto St		218-220 S Scioto St	Double	c. 1920
PIC0051509			145 Pickney	Single Dwelling	1920
PIC0000609	Harry Barthelm as House	Delaplan e House	224 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0049209	Second Baptist Church		1xx W Mill St	Church/R eligious Structure	1911
PIC0003109	Thomas K Eveland House	Fickardt-Brunner House	317 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1840
PIC0039209			121 W Corwin	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0046309	Residenc e		2--(?) W High St	Single Dwelling	1850
PIC0011209	House at 233 S Scioto St	Bell, George House	233 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1834
PIC0050909	HER Real Estate Office	Pickaway Co Advertise r	130-130 1/2 Pickney St	Single Dwelling	1870
PIC0048609	Jerry Topy's Auto Parts		201 W Main St	Commerc ial	1855
PIC0054609	House at 604 S Scioto Street		604 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	C. 1890
PIC0079313	Circleville - Williamsp		US 22	Road (vehicular) Related	1879

OHI Number	Historic al / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
	ort Bridge Abutment				
PIC0044609	Pickaway Co Bd of Ed		139 W Franklin St	Single Dwelling	1900
PIC0010409	Mader House		125 E Union St	Single Dwelling	1871
PIC0045209	Waple Residence	Howard; Neff	126 W High St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0040009			220-222 N Court St	Double	1850
PIC0054909	Scioto Elks 1264		644 S Scioto St	Department Store (General Store)	1900
PIC0002209	The Moore House		304 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1818
PIC0052609			232-232 1/2 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1890
PIC0045509			139 W High St	Single Dwelling	1880
PIC0040609	The Circleville Oil Co	Nelson Tire & Service Station	301 N Court St	Service Station	1930
PIC0011809	House at 215 W Mound St		215 W Mound St	Single Dwelling	c. 1880
PIC0041209			316 S Court St	Single Dwelling	1910
PIC0002809	David Yates House	Caleb Atwater House	126 E Mound St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0053209	Payne	Huffman	418 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0051809	Edward D Jones & Co	McGuire Jack & Hicks Dave Ins	117-119 N Scioto St	Single Dwelling	1860
PIC0072809	House at 429 S Scioto St		429 S Scioto St	Single Dwelling	c. 1850

OHI Number	Historical / Present Name	Other Name	Address	Historic Use	Date
PIC0046909	Circleville Twp Offices		137 Main St	Unknown Use	1890

3.2.3 Previously Recorded Historic Cemeteries

There are five recorded cemeteries within one mile of the APE (Figure 8; Table 3). One, the Van Meter Cemetery, is within the architectural APE for the Project.

Table 3. Recorded Historic Cemeteries within a One-Mile Radius of the APE.

OGSID	Cemetery Name	City/Township	UTM East	UTM Northing	Location Confidence
9444	Site	Circleville	332824	4385951	No
9438	Old Circleville	Circleville	332547	4385278	No
9446	Doctor James Rowland	Circleville	332871	4384969	No
9506	Van Meter	Jackson	327743	4385808	No
9441	Evangelical Lutheran-Old Lutheran-Trinity Lutheran	Circleville	333002	4384830	Yes

The Van Meter Cemetery, which is listed with the Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS; ID 9506), was evaluated for NRHP eligibility as part of an architectural survey that included the architectural APE for the Project and was recommended not NRHP eligible (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021). OHPO concurred with Gray & Pape's NRHP eligibility recommendation for this previously recorded architectural resource via letter on February 16, 2021. This correspondence is included in Appendix A.

4.0 Results of Field Investigations

Twenty new architectural resources that are 50 years of age or more were identified within a survey of the architectural APE for the Project (see Figure 9 and Table 3). Gray & Pape evaluated these 20 newly identified architectural resources for NRHP eligibility and recommended that none of them were eligible for the NRHP (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021). OHPO concurred with Gray & Pape's NRHP eligibility recommendations for these 20 newly identified architectural resources via letter on February 16, 2021. This correspondence is included in Appendix A.

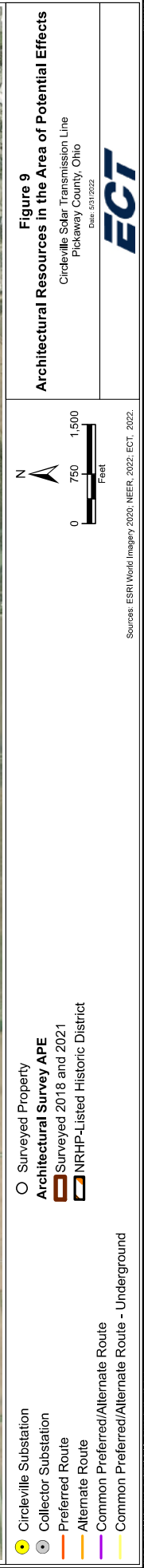


Table 4. Newly Identified Historic Architectural Resources within the Architectural APE.

Address	Main Type	Date	Main Style	NRHP Eligibility	Figure(s)
22119 SR 104	Residential	ca. 1910	American Foursquare, Gable Barn wood frame, detached garage	Not Eligible	11
22339 SR 104	Residential	ca. 1900 – ca. 1960	Folk Victorian, lean-to, wood framed utility shed, steel paneled silo, Harvestore silo, porcelain silo, swine finishing barns, metal pole building, metal utility shed	Not Eligible	12
2147 SR 56	Farmstead	ca. 1900	Vernacular, Wood Pole Barn	Not Eligible	13
2150 SR 56	Farmstead	ca. 1830 – ca. 1900	Vernacular, English Gambrel Barn, Concrete Silo	Not Eligible	14, 15
2170 SR 56	Residential	ca. 1960 – ca. 1963	Vernacular, Wood Shed	Not Eligible	16
969 Mill Road	Residential	ca. 1961	Vernacular	Not Eligible	17
983 Mill Road	Residential	ca. 1950	Vernacular English Gambrel, Concrete Stave Silo	Not Eligible	18
1000 Mill Road	Residential	ca. 1900	Salt Box	Not Eligible	19
1075 Mill Road	Residential	ca. 1950	Shed	Not Eligible	20
1097 Mill Road	Residential	ca. 1956	Ranch	Not Eligible	21
1099 Mill Road	Commercial	ca. 1972	Vernacular Commercial	Not Eligible	22
1120 Mill Road	Residential	ca. 1956	Ranch	Not Eligible	23
1140 Mill Road	Residential	ca. 1955	Minimal Traditional, Concrete Block Detached Garage	Not Eligible	24
1200 Mill Road	Residential	ca. 1971	Mobile Home	Not Eligible	25
22840 Canal Road	Commercial	ca. 1950	Commercial	Not Eligible	26

Address	Main Type	Date	Main Style	NRHP Eligibility	Figure(s)
22857 Canal Road	Residential	ca. 1948	Shed	Not Eligible	27
23020 Canal Road	Residential	ca. 1940	Ranch	Not Eligible	28
983 US Hwy 22	Residential	ca. 1972	Mobile Home	Not Eligible	29
1080 US Hwy 22	Commercial	ca. 1957	Mid-20 th Century Commercial	Not Eligible	30
CSX Railroad Bridge crossing US 22	Railroad Line	ca. 1960	Steel Spanner Bridge	Not Eligible	31



Figure 10. House at 22119 SR 104 (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-167).



Figure 11. House at 22339 SR 109 (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-168).



Figure 12. House at 2147 SR 56 (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-78).



Figure 13. House at 2150 SR 56.



Figure 14. Barn at 2150 SR 56.



Figure 15. House at 2170 SR 56.



Figure 16. House at 969 Mill Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-79).



Figure 17. House at 983 Mill Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-80).



Figure 18. House at 1000 Mill Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-81).



Figure 19. House at 1075 Mill Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-82).



Figure 20. House at 1097 Mill Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-83).



Figure 21. Building at 1099 Mill Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-84).



Figure 22. House at 1120 Mill Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-85).



Figure 23. House at 1140 Mill Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-86).



Figure 24. Mobile home at 1120 Mill Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-87).



Figure 25. Building at 22840 Canal Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-181).



Figure 26. Building at 22857 Canal Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-182).



Figure 27. House at 23023 Canal Road (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-183).



Figure 28 House at 983 US 22 (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-89).



Figure 29. Building at 1080 US 22 (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-90).



Figure 30. CSX Railroad Bridge crossing US 22 (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure B-196).



5.0 NRHP Eligibility Recommendations and Effects Assessments

Of the 23 architectural resources identified in the architectural APE for the Project, 22 have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility by Gray & Pape, who recommended that none of them were eligible for the NRHP (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021). These consist of the previously recorded Circleville Williamsport Bridge Abutment (OHI No. PIC0079313; see also Section 3.2.2); the previously recorded Van Meter Cemetery (OGS ID 9506; see also Section 3.2.3); and the 20 newly identified architectural resources (Table 3; see also Section 4.0). OHPO concurred with Gray & Pape's NRHP eligibility recommendations for these 22 architectural resources via letter on February 16, 2021. This correspondence is included in Appendix A. An assessment of visual effects on these 22 architectural resources has not been conducted because they are not considered historic properties.

The remaining architectural resource identified in the architectural APE, the Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District, is an NRHP listed historic property. An assessment of the potential for the Project to result in adverse visual effects on this historic property is presented below in Section 5.1.

5.1 **The Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District**

The Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District is a non-contiguous historic district. As described by Gray & Pape:

The Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent was listed on the NRHP in 2018 and nominated by Jeffrey Darbee and Nancy Recchie from Benjamin D. Rickey & Co. The Canal has a period of significance from 1827–1911 and was constructed between 1828 and 1831. The Canal was listed as significant under Criterion A for its association to the history of transportation in central Ohio, and under Criterion C for its retention of early engineering in the form of locks, a guard lock, a feeder, a watered prism, and an aqueduct abutment. These elements are still present and most of them fall within the area around Circleville, including the Circleville Feeder Inlet, a watered prism, the Scioto River Aqueduct Abutment and Piers (Darbee and Recchie 2018). Gray & Pape recommends that the Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent retain its listing

in the NRHP as it retains its significance under both Criteria A and C while also retaining its integrity as a historic resource (Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:A-5).

ECT maintains Gray & Pape's recommendation that the Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District retains its listing in the NRHP.

The only portions of the historic district within the APE are the Scioto River Aqueduct Abutment and remnants of Piers for the aqueduct which allowed the canal to pass over the Scioto River (Figure 10). The abutment and the piers would be considered contributing resources to the historic district, such that any impacts or effects on them would be considered impacts or effects on the historic district. The setting of these contributing resources to the historic district consists of the Scioto River and its banks that are thickly wooded. To the north, where the Project will cross the Scioto River, the setting contains three existing overhead landscape features: the US-22 concrete bridge across the Scioto River along US-22 and the two overhead transmission line crossings on either side of the bridge.

The Project will be located more than 600 feet north of the abutment and pier, on the north side of the US-22 bridge across the Scioto River and parallel with and adjacent to (within 150 feet of) the existing transmission line on the north side of the bridge, and will not physically impact or affect the abutment or the piers. Additionally, because the Project will be a new landscape feature that is consistent with other existing landscape features visible to the north from these contributing resources to the historic property, the Project will not result in any new adverse visual impacts or effects on the Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District that would affect its NRHP eligibility under Criterion A and C. Therefore, ECT recommends that the Circleville Solar Transmission Line Project will have no adverse effect on historic properties.



Figure 31. Aqueduct Abutment and Piers of the Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District, view from US-22 bridge to the south(Langmeyer and Cunningham 2021:Figure A-17)

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

ECT has prepared a Phase I history/architecture report for Circleville Solar, LLC's proposed Circleville Solar Transmission Line Project. The Project is an approximately 3.6-mile, 138-kV gen-tie transmission line that will connect the Circleville Solar 70-MW AC PV solar generation facility to the Circleville 138-kV Substation in the City of Circleville. The Project includes both a Preferred and Alternate Route.

The objective of this survey was to identify above-ground historic properties that might be affected by the Project. In order to accomplish this goal, ECT identified a recommended architectural APE, identified buildings and structures within the architectural APE that are 50 years of age or more, and provided evaluations as to whether each is eligible for the NRHP. All of the buildings and structures identified within the architectural APE for the Project that are 50 years of age were previously identified and evaluated for NHRP eligibility in *Phase I History/Architecture Survey Report for the Proposed Circleville Solar Project, Jackson and Wayne Townships, Pickaway County, Ohio* (Langmeyer and



Cunningham. 2021). OHPO concurred with Gray & Pape's NRHP eligibility recommendations via letter on February 16, 2021. This correspondence is included in Appendix A. Based upon a subsequent field review of the Gray & Pape information for this Project, ECT confirms Gray & Pape's NRHP eligibility recommendations.

A total of 23 resources were identified in the architectural APE for the Project. These include: one NRHP-listed property, the NRHP listed Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District; one previously recorded architectural resource, the Circleville Williamsport Bridge Abutment that was previously determined not NRHP eligible; one cemetery, the Van Meter Cemetery, that was previously determined not NRHP eligible; and 20 newly identified architectural resources 50 years of age or more that were previously determined not NRHP eligible.

ECT evaluated the potential effects of the Project on the only historic property in the architectural APE for the Project – the Scioto River Aqueduct Abutment and Piers which are contributing resources to the NRHP listed Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District. The Project will not physically impact or affect the abutment or the piers. Additionally, because the Project will be a new landscape feature that is consistent with other existing landscape features visible to the north from these contributing resources to the historic property, the Project will not result in any new adverse visual impacts or effects on the Ohio & Erie Canal Southern Descent Historic District that would affect its NRHP eligibility under Criterion A and C.

ECT recommends that the proposed Project will have no adverse effects to above-ground historic properties. ECT further recommends that no additional investigations are necessary for architectural resources for the Project.



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Appendix A Correspondence Regarding the Circleville Solar Project (2021-PIC-52279)



In reply, please refer to:
2021-PIC-52279

February 16, 2022

Michael Striker
Principal Cultural Resource Specialist, Natural Resources
Environmental Consulting & Technology, Inc.
161 East Aurora Road
Northfield, Ohio 44067

**RE: Circleville Solar Project – Phase I History/Architecture Survey Report
Jackson and Wayne Townships, Pickaway County, Ohio**

Dear Mr. Striker:

This letter is in response to correspondence received on January 3, 2022, with additional information received on February 2, 2022 and February 11, 2022. The comments of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are made pursuant to Section 149.53 of the Ohio Revised Code and the Ohio Power Siting Board rules for siting this project (OAC 4906-4). The comments of the Ohio SHPO are also submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108 [36 CFR 800]).

The following comments pertain to the Phase I History/Architecture Survey Report for the proposed Circleville Solar Project, Jackson and Wayne Townships, Pickaway County, Ohio (Cunningham, 2022) revised based on comments provided by the SHPO office on January 28, 2022. In the report, two hundred six (206) properties were surveyed. Of these properties, eight (8) were recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and all were recommended as having no effect from the proposed project. The SHPO agrees with these recommendations, except for resource B-73 (3291 West SR 56). Although recommended by Gray & Pape, Inc. as eligible under Criterion C, it is the opinion of the SHPO that because this property is approximately 328-feet from the boundary line and there is minimal vegetative screening, we feel this is an adverse effect on the eligible property.

To help minimize the adverse effects the project will have on resource B-73 (3291 West SR 56), SHPO recommends that the applicant install ample vegetative screening along the northern edges of the project area. It is recommended that this mitigation be memorialized in a Memorandum of Understanding between the applicant at the SHPO.

Please note that this determination of effects is for above ground resources only. The archaeological component of the project is being coordinated separately. Our office looks forward to additional coordination for the project with Gray & Pape, Inc.

If you have any questions, please contact Miranda Fisher at mfisher@ohiohistory.org. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Diana Welling".

Diana Welling, Department Head & Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for
Resource Protection and Review

"Please be advised that this is a Section 106 decision. This review decision may not extend to other SHPO programs."

RPR Serial No: 1091937

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Summary: Application Exhibit D - Cultural Resource Studies electronically filed by
Teresa Orahood on behalf of Dylan F. Borchers